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HONGKONG

# The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881)

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TUESDAY, MARCH 11, 1919.

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## REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

### THE PARIS MEETINGS.

#### FURTHER PROGRESS MADE.

London, March 8.  
A Press Bureau communique from Paris says the Supreme War Council this afternoon appointed Generals Gordon (Great Britain), Savy (France), Treat (United States of America) and Segre (Italy) to form a Commission to enquire into the incidents at Laibach.

M. Tardieu has presented the report of the Belgian Commission. Its conclusions, which favoured revision of the Treaty of 1839, have been adopted.

A decision regarding the representation of the smaller Powers on the Financial and Economic Commissions will be taken on Monday.

The Council discussed the interruption of the negotiations at Spa.

### THE BRITISH ARMY.

#### MORE INTERESTING FIGURES.

London, March 1.  
The White Paper on the Army Establishment gives the following figures:—

Mesopotamia and North Persia.—1,750 officers and 28,950 men. British; and 4,500 officers and 59,000 men. Indian.

Home and Colonial Establishments, including the troops in Russia.—15,000 officers and 235,000 men.

The numbers in course of demobilisation are: British, 1,150,000; Indian, 73,000; Dominions, 325,000.

## SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

(By Courtesy of the "South China Morning Post")

### THE GERMAN DEPORTATIONS.

Shanghai, March 10.  
The embarkation of enemy subjects is proceeding without a hitch. Nearly all are aboard.

### A CHINESE BANKING PROPOSAL.

Shanghai, March 10.  
The Chinese Bankers' Association decides to maintain the 300,000 tael Joint Reserve Fund, deposited in Bank of China vaults, to relieve any Bank temporarily in distress.

### INFLUENZA IN SHANGHAI.

#### WEARING OF MASKS ADVOCATED.

Influenza-pneumonia cases in Shanghai have been increasing during the past few days, (says the N. C. Daily News of March 6) and although the disease is not prevalent to an alarming extent there is enough of it to warrant the general public taking every precaution. The spreading of such a disease can only be prevented or controlled by individual effort and action, and about all that can be done is to avoid crowds as much as possible, including meetings where there are a large number of people, trains, theatres, cinemas, etc. And—here is where some individual heroism is required in Shanghai to start the precedent—to wear masks.

China is the home of influenza, it is reported, so residents here in a sense may be said to be immune in a certain degree; this may account for the fact that China has suffered less in proportion to the other countries during the recent epidemics of so-called "Spanish" influenza. Ordinarily the fatalities in influenza should not run over four per cent, but it happens the disease is now a very infectious one, resulting in a large number of deaths, though the percentage is not large in proportion to the number of cases. Influenza in itself is fatal only on rare occasions—the danger lies in the pneumonia that follows if care is not taken.

As influenza is not one of the reportable diseases, doctors not making returns to the Health Office, it is not known definitely how many cases there are among foreigners at present, but some idea may be got from the statement that one firm of medical practitioners had 30 cases in two days this week, and that the capacity of the Isolation Hospital is taxed to the utmost.

Dr. Arthur Stanley, the Municipal Health Officer, advocates the wearing of cloth masks which fit over the nose and mouth, and which if worn on all occasions when the subject is exposed to infection, as in crowds,

### YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK.

#### 12 PER CENT. DIVIDEND.

The local office of the Yokohama Specie Bank is in receipt of a cablegram from its Head Office to the effect that at the half-yearly meeting of shareholders held at the Head Office of the Bank at Yokohama, on the 10th instant, it was resolved to pay a dividend of 12 per cent. per annum for the half-year ended 31st December, 1918, to add to the reserve fund Yen 700,000, and to carry forward the sum of Yen 3,200,000 to the next account.

should prevent inhalation of the influenza germ. There is a stock of the "Mukden Plague Mask" in Shanghai, having been made last year in anticipation of the possibility that the pneumonic plague, then sweeping down from Mongolia would reach Shanghai. This mask ties around the back of the head, with a tie at the top of the head to hold it in place.

A more simple mask, and one easily made and more convenient to wear, is the San Francisco mask, the use of which was made compulsory in the Californian city. This mask or, more properly, shield, is composed of four thicknesses of gauze about three by six inches, fitting from the top of the nose well over the chin, and held tightly in place only by loops around the ears. If gauze is not obtainable it may be made as effectively with a double thickness of calico. As the disease is conveyed by sprays from the nose and mouth of the infected, cautious people should wear masks whenever exposed to others, and in any event should be careful to use handkerchiefs to cover all sneezes and coughs, and Dr. Stanley advises the covering of nose and mouth with the handkerchief whenever exposed to crowds, especially in trams.

Dr. Stanley is having made a number of duplicates of the San Francisco mask to use as patterns. This mask may be fashioned in a few minutes by any housewife or tailor, and is inexpensive.

## WHAT THE CHURCH NEEDS.

### KOWLOON CHAPLAIN'S OUTSPOKEN SERMON.

The Rev. T. Woodman Dowling preached his farewell sermon as Chaplain of St. Andrew's Church, Kowloon, on Sunday evening, basing his remarks on: "If a man say, I love God and his brother, he is a liar: for he that loveth not his brother whom he hath seen, how can he love God whom he hath not seen? And this commandment we have from Him, That he who loveth God love his brother also."—1 John 4, 20-21.

In the course of his sermon, Mr. Dowling said: I have two duties to perform to-night one pleasant and the other unpleasant. Let us take the unpleasant duty first, because it is better to get it over quickly. If you have a bad tooth, the sooner the dentist deals with it, the better. The duty that is unpleasant to me at any rate, is the necessity of announcing that this is the last occasion that I shall occupy this pulpit in my official capacity as your Chaplain. Permit me to state the facts briefly. Owing to circumstances over which I had no control, I was compelled to ask the Vestry last Tuesday night to release me from my engagement as Chaplain. After careful consideration, your representatives kindly acceded to my request, conditionally upon the finding of a substitute to perform the duties of Chaplain until the post is permanently filled. All that I can say is that I am very sorry and trust that the future has bright things in store for St. Andrew's Church. So much for the unpleasant duty.

Now, to turn to what is a real pleasure not only to myself but to the regular worshippers at this Church as well. It was a gratifying surprise last Friday to be approached by fellow members of the K.C.C. with regard to this service. I was asked if I would like them to attend this service. My reply was that I would like nothing better. The arrangement was that if they found the congregation, would I "hand out the goods?" I promised to tell them what I thought St. Andrew's Church needed most. That is my theme to-night, which is a commentary upon the passage selected as a text. The greatest need of St. Andrew's Church, as of every other church, is a greater understanding and application of the Divine principle of Fellowship. I not only rest upon the arguments found in the New Testament—life as we know it substantiates this essential Truth. The men who fought and lived together on the Western Front and elsewhere shared the Fellowship of Blood and Sacrifice. I find another argument that you will appreciate in your own vigorous Club life. Now I ask you to advance a step further. What is the Church of God but the greatest Club of all, of which we are all life-members? Should not a church like this fulfill the function of drawing men together? Does it? If it does, not then the spirit of fellowship is lacking—that wonderful, healing, inspiring spirit that puts a man right with his neighbour and his God. May I give you an instance? It happened only this morning. At 8 a.m. three sailor laddies whose ship has just arrived at this port came to our fellowship service which we call the Holy Communion. And then they went away. Would it not have been nice if Christ's Club here had entertained them and asked them to a home and a meal? I can imagine some mother overseas being pleased to hear that her boy had received our hospitality. Then this gathering to-night, to me at least, is a symbol of Fellowship. I believe that we are learning things about one another. I ask you, who have come here to-night, are we (the regular worshippers) quite what you might have thought we were? I am sure I speak for the regular congregation when I say that deep in our hearts we are strangely stirred and oh so glad that you are with us to-night.

## DEARER BOOTS AND SHOES.

The London Boot and Shoe Manufacturers' Association announce that a revised list of war-time boots and shoes has been issued by the Director of Raw Materials, providing for an advance in the manufacturers' prices, and consequently in retail prices (says the London Daily Telegraph of December 20). This will be a surprise and disappointment to the public, who expected with the cessation of hostilities to be able to do without date to get cheaper footwear. The Association states:

In drawing attention to this increased cost, it is at the same time important that buyers should bear in mind that there is not likely to be any reduction, but probably a further increase in the cost of all boots and shoes, and manufacturers have to recognise that the cost of raw material and of production is not likely to be reduced during the ensuing six months.

In an interview the secretary of the association, Mr. John Arthur Craig, said, "The advance has been made because of recent increases in wages to the operatives in all centres. There is also a shortage of raw material, particularly in 'uppers' leather. Manufacturers who make war-time glaze kid boots and shoes cannot get enough material for the purpose. Leather is still controlled, and is likely to be for some good time still. The control of sheepskins for lining war-time boots and shoes was released some time ago. What happened? The price at control was 8½d a foot. Now the quotation is 1s 2d. Another reason for the increased cost is that we must maintain our export trade. Not only that, we must do all we can to increase it. Our competitors are already hard at work. Cables we have received from India and Australia state that American manufacturers are delivering glaze kid footwear, while we cannot do so. This is one of the difficulties of the war we have to put our whole energy to overcome."

And now I must, to use your own phrase, "hand out the goods." Perhaps you have been satisfied with the Christian Club of which you have been shall I say only "Country members." If so, is it the Club spirit to stay away and grouse and do nothing? What Club could exist if the greater part of its members did that? The responsibility for the lack of Fellowship in a Church lies as much upon the absent as upon the regular members. It is my conviction that not only is the world waiting for an honest realisation of this Truth, and so pathetically too, but God is kept waiting also. If He is Love now can He be manifested where Love is not? How can we blame Him when we eliminate the essential conditions of His presence? I believe God is waiting for us to pull ourselves together and become brothers before He will have anything to do with us. There is common, uncommon, sense in Christ's Religion. We have to love the seen before we can love the unseen.

"Yes, I think I hear you say, how can this be put right in a practical way? Can St. Andrew's Church fill the great place in your lives that it should do? Yes it can, but it will cost you something. You will pardon my frankness on this occasion, when I say that Kowloon should pay for its religion. That is not the case now. You would not like some-one to settle you Club chits for you; it could clash with your self-respect. And I dare to say here that the first essential is for you to win your self-respect and to pay for your own religion. You are business men and it comes down to a matter of dollars. I think that it would cost you \$50 per Sunday at least. And what would you get for it? You would have an interest, you would feel a greater responsibility, you would enrich and deepen the fellowship of Jesus Christ which is the sole hope of this troubled life. For the sake of yourselves, for the sake of Kowloon, for Christ's sake, and for the sake of God's Kingdom, will you settle together and win the Church."

## VICTORIA THEATRE.

### FREDONY'S CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

Last night, before a crowded house, Fredony and his company of entertainers presented an entirely new programme. Fredony was seen at his best in the Cosmopolitan Symphony in which he impersonated faithfully some of the world's most celebrated composers, such as Gounod, Rubinstein, Verdi, Liszt, Offenbach, Sullivan, Sousa and others. His characterisation of the old music masters was remarkable, while his quick-change methods completely baffled the onlookers. These impersonations were given to the proper musical accompaniment and the audience were able to judge as to their correctness by the composers' pictures being previously thrown on the screen. Fredony is a man of extraordinary achievement in this particular line, to which he has devoted attention, and the performance was deservedly recognised by unstinted applause. Miss Asta Erickson, who is the possessor of a wonderful soprano voice, sang several English songs and was loudly cheered, while Mlle. Leona charmed her audience with her graceful interpretation of national dances. Both ladies were presented with several beautiful bouquets. The supporting picture programme is most interesting one and will be repeated to-night and to-morrow. For Thursday, a complete change of programme is announced.

## SAN FRANCISCO HARBOUR.

### THE PROBLEM OF CONTROL.

As many enquiries are being received by the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce requesting information as to the position which it intends taking in regard to the Bill which has been introduced in the Legislature having for its purpose transferring control of the San Francisco Harbour from the State Board of Harbour Commissioners to the Municipality, the Chamber wishes to state that no action has as yet been taken.

For some years just past the administration of harbour affairs has received the hearty commendation of those familiar with the situation and under the present Board of Harbour Commissioners most intelligent direction of its affairs is received. The Bill which has been introduced not only transfers the harbour control to the city, but goes into the method of administration in considerable detail and it would be entirely inadvisable for the Chamber to take a position, either for or against the measure without a careful analysis of each feature, to determine the effect it would have on the future of the Harbour. The subject is not merely one of who shall direct its affairs, but covers the larger question of safeguarding the interests of the Port for all time.

The Chamber of Commerce, through its legal department and committees, is carefully studying the measure in all of its phases and, speaking for the commercial interests of San Francisco, the shippers and shipowners, in other words, those most vitally interested in the conduct of the Port, will in due season submit to the consideration of the legislators its recommendation on the subject. The position which Assemblyman N. J. Prendergast has taken, namely, that he will not commit himself until after careful consideration of the measure, is entirely in accord with the attitude of the Chamber.

## THE FRAWLEY COMPANY.

### "A PAIR OF SIXES."

One can hardly conceive a more amusing farce than "A Pair of Sixes," which the Frawley Company staged at the Theatre Royal last night. The audience was not over-large, but had the theatre-going public been aware of the attraction the play affords they would have rolled up in big numbers. The play is one of the funniest which the Frawley Company has put on the boards in Hongkong.

The story is a very simple one, of course, but is so written as to provide numerous funny situations and smart and humorous dialogue. Briefly, it concerns two partners in a pill manufacturing company, who, while both good fellows, are so filled with their respective importance that they can see no good in the other, and each attributes the success of the business to his own initiative. Bickering is the order of the day and this might have been all that obtained throughout the play, which of course would not have been so interesting as subsequent events, had not a large contract been lost on account of the behaviour of both before the intending influential customer. At any rate, they lost the contract and the first real break took place. The partners call up their lawyer who cannot bring about a peaceful settlement, so in the end the latter proposes a game of poker, the loser to serve for one year as a mental to the other partner. There are other clauses in the agreement, but the play is not much concerned with them. George Nettleton (Mr. Reynolds Denniston), the winning partner, makes the life of J. Boggs Johns (Mr. G. A. Forbes), the loser, unbearable, but the latter, with the aid of his pretty fiancée, Florence Cole (Miss Chapman), extricates himself from his unpleasant situation. Miss Anzotetta Lloyd, as Mrs. Nettleton, performed a very useful part, and the play could not have done without Miss Valentine Sydney as Coddles, the maid of all work and Garry McGarry as Tomy Toler, the salesman.

A fault which all the cast commit and one which can be easily remedied, is that of rather gabbling their lines. This does not suggest that they are indistinct, but if they would speak a little slower they would have to make fewer corrections.

To-night the Company stages "Mary's Ankle."

## DR. BARNARDO'S HOMES.

### THE HONGKONG BED.

Subscriptions received during Lent for the Hongkong Bed in memory of the Barnardo Boys who died in the war are as follows:—

Mr. C. Thorne	...	\$100
Mr. C. Gerken	...	25
Mr. W. L. Pattenden	...	25
Mr. Andrew Forbes	...	25
Mrs. J. W. Taylor	...	20
Mrs. Sachse	...	20
Mrs. Black	...	10
Mrs. W. G. Humphreys	...	10
Mr. J. Kennedy Gibson	...	10
Mr. F. C. Hall	...	10
Major Walsley	...	10
Mrs. Ritchie	...	10
Mr. F. B. L. Bowley	...	10
Mrs. Adams	...	7
Mrs. Fairall	...	11
Total	...	\$203

The total required is \$3,300, to be invested in National Funds. Subscriptions should be sent to Mrs. J. W. Taylor, 120, The Post Office.

## To-Day's Exchange.

The closing rate of the dollar on demand to-day was \$2.13-16d.

## The Weather.

Forecast: Fair. Barometer—30.02. Temperature 2 p.m.—62. Humidity 2 p.m.—81.

## BILLIARDS.

### THE CHAMPIONSHIP.

In the Billiard Championship Competition, a very good game was played before a large crowd at the V.I.C. last evening between Mr. Gumarase and Mr. Parkes to decide which of the players shall meet Sergeant Drummond in the semi-final.

Both men played well throughout but Mr. Parkes being more consistent defeated his opponent by the small margin of 22 points.

Mr. Parkes' breaks were several of over 20 and Mr. Gumarase were two of over 30 and about half a dozen of over 20.

## DAY BY DAY.

We record with regret the death of Pre. W. C. Lane, attached to the Canadian Siberian Expeditionary Force, which took place at the Military Hospital this morning. The deceased was sick when he arrived in Hongkong and succumbed from pneumonia. The funeral takes place at Happy Valley at 4 p.m. to-day.

The Bishop of Victoria, Hongkong, has gone on a confirmation tour round the Anglican Mission Stations in Western Kwangtung and Kwangsi. He expects to return to the Colony at the end of this month. During his absence, Archdeacon Barnett, of Canton, acts as his commissary and the Rev. A. D. Stewart, of St. Paul's College, attends to urgent correspondence.

Canton, as reported before from reliable sources, had some six hundred foreign tourists visiting her every month before the World War. According to the last report, Canton had only 75 visitors in a month. Now the War is over and the number of foreign tourists to Canton is increasing rapidly. It is said that during last week alone, 95 tourists visited Canton and a large number made their headquarters in the Victoria Hotel while there. Among tourists were many merchants, but if they would speak a little slower they would have to make fewer corrections.

A long and most interestingly varied programme is now being given to the patrons of the Coronet Theatre. This was highly enjoyed yesterday by the crowded house which was in a continuous state of loud laughter by the antics of Charlie Chaplin in "Shanghai." Max Linder, arrival of Charlie Chaplin, in a taxi and Harold Lloyd in "Bliss." Such a judicious selection of pictures was a delightful treat and when to these was added the first episode of Wallingford the programme was *embarasse de riches*. The Annals of the War, being Pathe's Gazette, were very educative, depicting the events of the Great War down to November 22, last, and showing the Germans coming to sue for peace.

## DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY, MARCH 11, 1919. Theatre Royal—Frawley Co. present "Mary's Ankle"—8.15 p.m. Malini at the City Hall 8.15 p.m. Victoria Theatre—The Coronet Theatre—The Coronet Theatre—The Coronet Theatre.



## NOTICES.

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**THERAPION No. 1  
THERAPION No. 2  
THERAPION No. 3**

## HEAPS OF RACING.

SAME AS BEFORE THE  
WAR.

Everything in the racing world in 1919 is to be as it was before the war if the mere granting of fixtures can effect it. These provide for 280 day's racing—exactly the same as in 1914.

Circumstances by no means pointed to the complete restoration of the pre-war list next season. A pretty general anticipation was that all the big fixtures would be revived, but some of the more obscure meetings would have to "wait and see." War restrictions had such an impoverishing effect on stables that whereas just over 4,000 horses actually ran in 1913, there probably were not more than 1,000 in training last season before the yearlings were "taken up." Estimating these youngsters—the two-year-olds of 1919—at another thousand, or even 1,500, we get a grand total which is still very much below prewar average. It seemed quite reasonable to say there could not be "racing as usual" in 1919 because of the unusually small resources.

However, the War Cabinet perceived no reason in this or in anything else for obstructing the return to the 1914 programme. Their attitude, indeed, seems to be one of benevolent commendation. In effect the war-workers are told that they fared splendidly; the soldiers that they performed miracles; the other classes that they endured with patience. "And so, having been such good boys, you may all go racing in 1919 if you want to."

Whether the Jockey Club stewards have acted with more generosity than wisdom in fixing up such a big programme is a matter which may be left to the judgment of events.

Owners certainly will not quarrel with it. With all the old prizes offered and only about half the usual number of horses to compete for them, the chances for individual owners must be proportionately greater. And the executives of meetings which turn out financial failures—if any do—will have only themselves to blame, for if nourishing any doubt on this point they should stand down until 1920.

Rations and transport are, of course, big factors. "A reasonable ration, both of cereal food-stuffs and of hay" for the number of horses likely to be in training in virtually guaranteed by the controller. But the question of transport is left with this statement: The Railway Executive Committee have expressed their willingness to provide what facilities they can for the conveyance of horses and the public to and from meetings, subject always to any unforeseen exigencies in connection with the demobilisation of his Majesty's forces."

The fact that the Lincolnshire Handicap would be run "as usual" was exclusively announced in the Daily Mail, March 25 is the date, and the Grand National follows on the 28th.

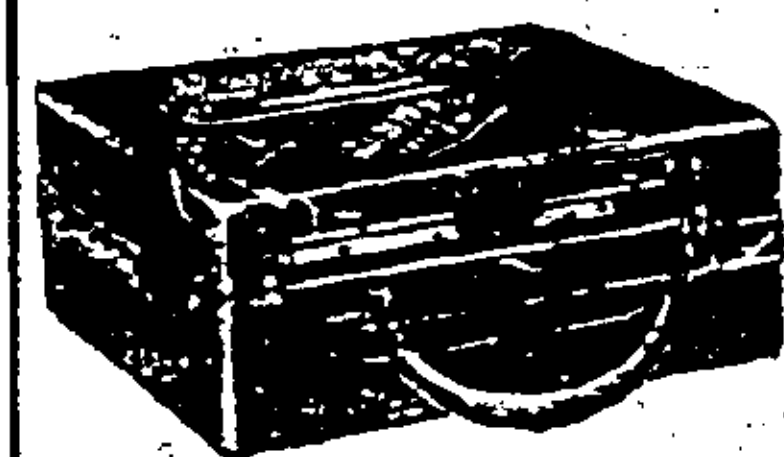
Can you hear it after these four terrible years—the slogan of the bookmaker? "On Lincoln and National! Who'll have a double?"

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## CHINA COAST GAZETTE.

Mr. E. Martinson, second officer, Kwangtuh, has gone second officer, Kwanglee. Mr. E. Askelin, from reserve, has gone second officer, Irene. Mr. C. Winthrop has been appointed second officer, Kwanglee. Mr. F. Pazzini has been appointed third engineer, Taishun. Captain R. Ritchie, of the Tientsin, has gone supernumerary, Sunning. Mr. J. Symington, from reserve, has gone chief engineer, Ngankin. Mr. W. M. Stewart, chief engineer, Ngankin, is on reserve. Mr. F. Berry has been appointed third engineer, Hsin Peking. Mr. M. F. Berkeley has been appointed chief officer, Changon. Mr. T. L. Nielsen has been appointed chief officer, Jean Suedman.

## JAPANESE ARMY SCANDAL.

OFFICERS IN SIBERIA  
BRIBED.

A big scandal, involving Japanese merchants in Dairen and Japanese army officers in Siberia is about to be unearthed, according to the Hoshi's correspondent in South Manchuria, who says that the scandal will disclose irregularities in permits granted for the use of railway freight cars by dishonest merchants in return for bribes. Commercial stocks have been transported as military supplies, it is stated. Japanese officers stationed at Harbin, according to the Hoshi, are involved in the scandal which gendarmes are investigating. It is stated that Japanese merchants in Harbin have resorted to bribes for army officers in order to get their goods shipped over the Chinese Eastern Railway from Chang Ch'uan.

Because of the high prices prevailing in Siberia Japanese merchants have been active in obtaining goods for the Siberian market. There is little trouble in getting the supplies as far as the southern terminal of the Chinese Eastern Railway, but because of the shortage of cars on the Russian line, and because of the general demoralization of that system, freight is often carted from Chang Ch'uan to Harbin.

It is to avoid this delay that the Japanese have resorted to bribing army officials, says the Hoshi, and this has been done while Japanese soldiers farther up the line have been suffering because their necessary supplies have not been forthcoming. The bribes have been accepted by members of the committee on military transportation, according to the Tokyo paper.

The reported condition of affairs was not discovered until a corporal of the Japanese army was found to be lavishing his ill-gotten wealth at the Kamogawa, a Japanese restaurant in Harbin. Captain Ikeda, chief of the gendarmes in Harbin, and Mr. Murakawa, the Japanese Consul-General, commenced activity, according to the Hoshi, and as a result 30 odd Japanese merchants and several corporals of the army have been arrested and imprisoned in the detention house of the gendarmes in Harbin.

The Hoshi correspondent expects that when the scandal is investigated further high officials will be involved. There is great uneasiness among the Japanese officers of the section, the paper states.

Regarding the army scandal in Siberia, a Japanese colonel has been interviewed by the Hoshi in Tokyo. He expressed great indignation at the reflection brought upon the fair name of the Japanese army. He said that in Chito, horses of the Japanese army have not had enough to eat because of the transportation difficulties, that telegrams have come, "horses die, send fodder at once, etc." Even medical supplies have not been transported in sufficient quantities, according to this officer, and military men have lost their lives because of the shortage of necessities along this line. In the face of these conditions the army officer has expressed himself as being in deep shame because army men have allowed dishonest merchants to use transportation facilities that are so badly needed by the soldiers themselves.

There seems to be some system of special privilege for Japanese merchants who are selling supplies to the army in Siberia, in Siberia, but even these men are dishonest, and that when they need only one car for the transport of their goods, they ask for two cars, and use the extra space for transporting their own goods, which are sold at the prevailing high price and the profits pocketed.

The Hoshi states that army officers have been so reckless in Siberia that they have used the star-marked military automobiles to ride with women, of uncertain character.

Gendarme officers in Tokyo have assured the Hoshi that no quarter will be shown the dishonest merchants or the corrupt army officers in Siberia, no matter what high prices they may

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## SPORTING TIT-BITS.

The average gate of the Rangers at Ibrox this season has been something like 17,000.

Sergeant Joe Beckett is anxious for a match with "Bombardier" Wells, and can have a side stake of \$100 put up on his behalf.

"The greatest man the world had seen or ever will see at his weight." This is how Lieut.-Colonel Cox, in charge of the American boxers, has described Jimmy Wilde.

It is stated that Hoppe, the American billiard player, who defeated Inman when the latter visited the United States last year, intends making a trip to England in the near future.

Prince Albert is a notable convert to golf. When training in the South of England for entrance to the Independent Air Force he played frequently at Rye and is said to have shown a good deal of natural aptitude for the game.

Frank Stoddart, the old West of Scotland Harrier, has got his discharge from the Army, and will again interest himself in the affairs of that club, which is said to be engaged in constructional work with a view to playing a leading part in athletics next season.

Speaking at a meeting at Audover the other night, Lord Faber mentioned that he had received a letter from Sir Douglas Haig, in which the Field-Marshal wrote—"I have just hunted and killed a hare on German soil, and I have just run a fox to ground on German soil."

Hillhead High School, which is rapidly coming to the front as a sporting centre, is to commemorate the memory of the old boys of the school who have fallen in the war by purchasing a recreation ground, with a pavilion. Several handsome donations have already been promised.

"Old Blue," writing in *Sporting Life*, says—"One hears that many public schools will in future abandon 'Soccer' in favour of Rugby, owing to the astonishing prowess of 'Rugger' men at the front. It is thought there is a quality in that game itself conducive to fighting which other games do not possess."

In the case of the Scottish League Cup competition, it is not generally known that where a club of the Scottish League and one of the Western League come out of the hat together, the Scottish League club is to have choice of ground. The Western League clubs are to be guaranteed \$30 for every match they play in the competition.

The Australian cricketers who are to tour in England during the coming summer are to be known as the Australian Imperial Force Eleven. There will be fifteen players in the party, and all must have served in the Forces overseas. Major Campbell has been appointed manager. The Australian board are asking the M.C.C. to send out a British team in 1920.

The veteran Surrey cricketer, Robert Abel, interviewed regarding the proposed changes in the game, expressed the belief that the long hours of play would considerably shorten the cricket lives of fast bowlers. After a day's grilling, he went on to say, the late Tom Richardson frequently told him that all fast bowlers were jackasses, adding, "And I am the greatest jackass of all."

The Home Counties' Football Association want the F. A. to urge the Government to do something for the better provision of open spaces for football playing, and for greater encouragement of the game at the schools. Cross co-operation between the F. A. and the Schools' Football Association is suggested, with a representative of the schools on the Council of the parent body.

The suggestion is made that a round table conference be held of representative of the English and Welsh Rugby Unions on the question of the reinstatement of Northern Union players as amateurs. It would be interesting to have the view of the Scottish and Irish Unions on this subject. There are said to be many professionals in South Wales who will not go back to Northern Union football, and who, if they are not "white-washed," will be lost to Rugby altogether.

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A glance through the entries for the amateur billiard championship suggests that the winner is likely to be found in Mr. H.C. Vorr or Major Fleming. The Scot is playing better than ever he did, and the Bradford "crack," Mr. Vorr, will have to keep an eye on him if he hopes to win his seventh championship. The present champion, Lieutenant J. Graham Symes, has not been heard of late, but he created a surprise a year ago by his fine play, and he may do so again. There are some critics who swear by him.

L.M. Spiera, the old Scottish international and Watsonian Rugby forward, who came over with the Canadians at the outbreak of war, was taken prisoner in 1915, and who escaped from the clutches of the Hun after three years of captivity in Germany, was on the cessation of hostilities at a cadet school, with a view to being commissioned in

the Canadian Garrison Artillery. Spiera is now returning to Canada for demobilisation, prior to proceeding to Mexico, where an appointment awaits him. In his cadet school magazine Spiera gives an interesting account of his prison camp experiences. His maltreatment at the hands of the enemy was the deciding factor in prompting him to make a dash for freedom. The story of his flight is a thrilling one.

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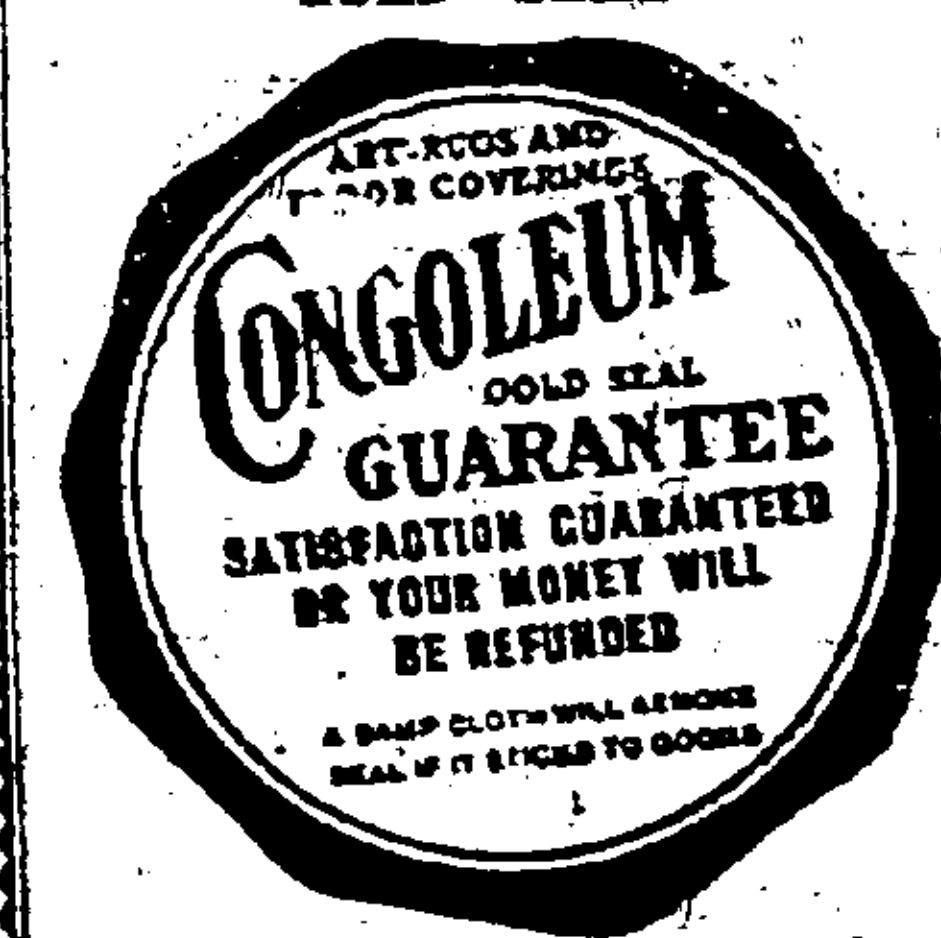
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## The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, MARCH 11, 1919.

### OUR FUTURE ARMY.

One of the biggest problems which will have to be faced by the Empire in the near future is that regarding the size and formation of our future Army. As yet it is impossible to lay down any hard and fast rules with regard to this matter, but we know for certain that our Army in the future will be entirely different to that of pre-war days. It is going to be a difficult task, firstly, to decide how large an Army the Empire will need, and secondly, the conditions of service which are demanded by the changed times. It is for this reason that the Government is experiencing so much difficulty in framing the Army estimates for this year. Like everything else in this new era, the Army is undergoing a huge change, and it is at present impossible to guess at the form which it will ultimately take. There is no precedent to go upon. It cannot, of course, continue in its present state, for our troops have to be demobilised to take up again their industrial and commercial positions on which depends the future prosperity of the nation. Nor can the Army revert to its pre-war form, for the changed conditions brought about by the war demand an entirely new and bigger Army to safeguard the interests of the Empire. In the present uncertain state between war and peace which now obtains, all we can be sure of is the fact that, in the future, Britain must maintain a greater regular Army, but until Peace is signed, it is impossible to determine how great it will be.

Everything depends on the conditions which are even now being drawn up by the Peace Conference, and which the enemy will have to accept within the next few weeks. The great and far-reaching questions surrounding the formation of a League of Nations have to be definitely decided before anything in the way of determining the size of our Army can be done. The future of armies and navies depends entirely on the decision of the Peace Conference, regarding armaments. As yet we do not know whether the enemy will accept our conditions of Peace. If they do, we will still have to maintain sufficient forces to ensure that they carry them out, and if they don't, the same fact will apply, only in a greater degree, for the Allies will then have the great responsibility of saving the enemy from themselves, a colossal task in which armies will in all probability play no small part. As far as Europe is concerned, therefore, it is impossible to say how great forces will have to be maintained. It is very likely that long after peace is signed, Britain will have to keep a large Army in Germany and the Middle East, nor must it be forgotten that her help is also required in most of the other parts of Europe, for nearly all the nations are at present in a condition in which they are almost powerless to save themselves from the wave of anarchy which is spreading throughout the world.

But Britain's responsibilities are more than continental; big forces have also to be maintained throughout her numerous possessions overseas. If we consider for a moment the extent of these possessions, and the necessity of keeping them fully garrisoned, it will be seen how vital a question the future of the Army is. Though we cannot at present say how large an Army the Empire will require, we must take steps at once to ensure that it will at least be a larger one. How are the future soldiers to be obtained? At present the huge forces necessary for the war are being demobilised, and the standing Army is being formed by retaining about one man in every four, who is being rewarded by receiving more pay. It is the only method which is workable under existing conditions, and it is satisfying to know that the Government is even now taking steps to establish one. A voluntary Army for home and overseas duties has begun to be formed, and recruiting is going on at the rate of a thousand a day. The garrisons in the East, who are so sorely in need of relief, will be glad to know that the first drafts of this new Army are to be sent to relieve them. Altogether we think that the Government is going the right way in the establishment of our future Army, and the maintaining of the present one during this most difficult period.

### NOTES AND COMMENTS.

#### THE PEACE CELEBRATIONS.

The public has now an opportunity of expressing its opinion on the kind of celebrations it would like when Peace is finally concluded. Suggestions are invited, and if they are not freely forthcoming, no-one will be justified in saying that the schemes have been arranged, cut-and-dried, by a small body of men. There should be quite a fruitful crop of ideas put forward for the consideration of the Committee which is to take this matter in hand. What we hope to see is a programme spread over two or three days, and in it we are sure there will be found some means of giving the children a happy time, for the occasion is one which they will long remember. As it is a great war victory which will be celebrated, it would be fitting if the military and naval side of the events were given some prominence, but we do trust that, for the sake of the men of the Services, no undue work will be required of them. Military parades, whilst imposing in their way, involve endless preparation and tiresome duties for soldiers; so we would rather that our Tommies and Jack Tars were entertained than that they were expected to entertain us. That would be a slight tribute to their services in the war. The occasion should be one for enjoyment, not hard, grinding work.

#### OUR CHAIR SERVICE.

We have heard a lot from time about the necessity of a better type of ricksha in Hongkong, and we could well do with such an improvement, too. It is admitted that the vehicles plying on the street are decidedly more comfortable than were those generally in use a few years back, but nothing like a state of perfection has been reached even yet. So we hope to see greater improvements still. But in agitating for ricksha reform, most of us have forgotten there are such things as public chairs also, and that these appear to have reached a stage of arrested development. The chairs at present on hire differ in no respect from any we have ever seen here in the public service. They are about as uncomfortable to ride in as we could imagine anything being. They are just oblong boxes with shafts fore and aft; the seats appear to have been invented with the specific object of making users uneasy, whilst it is impossible to lie back without getting one's spine dug into by awkward bamboo bars. The public does not look for four-coolies, brass-fitted and elaborately upholstered chairs, but it does expect something comfortable to ride in when going to the upper levels. Our rickshas need improving, but our chairs need it a thousand times more. Perhaps the Government could bring its persuasive powers to bear on the owners of these fearfully and wonderfully made contraptions.

#### WASTED EFFORT.

We see that the German Spartacists are attempting to spread the terms of Bolshevism among the British Armies of Occupation by distributing handbills asking our Tommies why they are not demobilised when Prussianism is dead. We should be intensely surprised, however, if the British soldier found anything but cause for amusement in these pamphlets. That sort of thing might have its effect all right in demoralised Russian troops, but what these Spartacist gentlemen appear to overlook is that our soldiers on German soil are victorious troops who are there to see that the conquered carry out their obligations. And Bolshevism is a sickly plant among victorious peoples. Even in the dark days of war, when the issue was still uncertain, British Tommies turned down with scornful contempt the overtures of Sir Roger Casement, even though they knew that a response to his appeals would at any rate relieve them from the terrible sufferings of life in German prison camps. The Germans badly misread the British temperament if they think they can succeed in upsetting the Allies' plans by playing on our soldiers' feelings in this way. The attempt is doomed to failure. All the same, we wonder at the audacity, the foolishness, or whatever one may care to call it, of these German madcaps.

### DAY BY DAY.

#### LARGE SCANDALS OFTEN GROW FROM SMALL TALK.

Our report of the Rev. J. Kirk Macdonald's sermon of Sunday morning is held over until tomorrow.

During yesterday there were notified eleven cases of spotted fever (three fatal) and one fatal occurrence of enteric. All were Chinese.

The total output of the Kailan Mining Administration's mines for the week ending February 22, amounted to 61,247 tons; and the sales during the period, to 62,289 tons.

Keeping dogs is a luxury and in common with all luxuries is costly. A Chinese who tried to dodge the Treasury by not taking out a licence for his dog, found that it cost him \$5 plus the money for the licence.

The health return for the past week shows 20 cases of cerebro-spinal fever (15 fatal), three fatal cases of plague, two fatal occurrences of enteric, one fatal case of small-pox and one non-fatal case of scarlet fever. The sufferer in the last-named case was English, the rest Chinese.

Several Chinese who were deeply engrossed in a game of fan-tan in Portland Street did not take the precaution to keep a look-out for the Police, with the result that one of them was caught and fined \$10. A sum of \$2.87 which was found on his person went into the Police Treasury.

Mr. J. R. Wood in his magisterial capacity receives not only the salutes of Police Officers. A Chinese woman who was brought before him for having 8 taels of opium dross in excess of the quantity allowed, accorded Mr. Wood a smart salute this morning. Still this did not save her from a fine of \$75.

For stealing 3½ lbs of lead from the offices of the China Mail and for gambling, a Chinese was today fined \$3 and sent to prison for four weeks. Whilst gambling with several other Chinese in a lane off D'Aguiar Street the Police dropped on him, and searching him they found the lead which he admitted he stole from the China Mail.

Subsequent to a quarrel with her mistress, in which choppers were freely used, a Chinese servant girl appeared before Mr. R. E. Lindell today, it being alleged that she wounded and cut her mistress in such a way as to render her removal to hospital essential. It developed that the quarrel arose from an accusation by the mistress that the girl stole her pearls. The case was remanded.

Jonkheer Oudenlijk, the newly-appointed Dutch Ambassador to China, arrives at Hongkong tomorrow by the s.s. Van Waerwijck. We understand that the C. M. G. was conferred on him by the British Government. He was formerly Minister for Holland in Russia, and during the Russian Revolution he did a lot for Great Britain. He is, as far as we know, the only Dutch subject who has been honoured with the C. M. G. insignia. Mrs. Oudenlijk, who is an English woman, is Dame of the Order of the British Empire.

Our Shameen correspondent reports that on Sunday, Major W. S. Drysdale, who is in Canton staying at the Victoria Hotel with his wife and son, entertained Dr. Wu Ting Fang and friends toiffin in the private suite of the Hotel. Amongst the distinguished personages present were the American Consul General Mr. A. W. Postuis, the Commissioner of Customs, Mr. F. A. Carl and Mrs. Carl, together with Mrs. Drysdale. The meal was in Chinese style and Dr. Wu Ting Fang expressed his pleasure at partaking of a Chinese meal under the management of the Victoria Hotel. Major Drysdale and family were to leave Canton yesterday.

### AN ISLANDER'S DIARY.

[BY "AJAX"]

I wonder how scientists are going to explain the unusual weather we are now having? After a short wintry spell we have had days of rain and this has given place to warm weather. March has come in with a burst of sunshine which makes one year for cold days. Clear skies and warm, sunny days are well enough, but too much of it is apt to make us fancy that anything else would be preferable, and as a natural consequence here in Hongkong we have been following the rise in the temperature with anxious eyes, and hoping that the hot season is not upon us. Weeks ago we fancied that the sultry weather must eventually culminate in a severe winter, but that anticipation is now entirely wrecked. While I write, fans are beginning to play and windows are no longer shut at night. We have set aside our heavy rugs; and our winter overcoats, which were requisitioned only for a short period, now repose in our trunks.

The big boats homeward bound are taking away a good proportion of our fair sex and those men, who have been in harness for many years and have now grown home-sick. By the time the Easter comes, the exodus will be well-nigh in full swing. The holiday spirit is on.

The past week has brought very few events in its train. The "Vanity Fair" troupe wound up their season here on Thursday, and the Frawley Company have honoured us with a stay here, the occasion being their farewell visit to the Colony, to comprise only six nights. After they leave us, I presume, the Howitt Phillips' Company will come down from the North. So there is nothing to complain of so far as entertainments go. One remark which I wish to offer at this juncture is regarding the late starts at the performances. Why should they be timed for 9.15 and not 9? Again, although shows are advertised for 9.15 they do not commence, in many cases, before 9.30 or sometimes a little later still. This unnecessary wait is very tantalising to those who have to get up early in the mornings to go to office.

Arising out of the same question, it is surprising that theatrical and vaudeville companies do not give any matinee shows here. To my way of thinking, matinees should prove splendid money-makers. There are many persons, including ladies, who cannot keep up late at nights, and matinee shows would surely attract crowded houses.

A serious-looking man was trying hard to listen to the speaker's eloquence, but the squalling of an infant in the row of seats directly ahead gave him little opportunity. Annoyance gave way to irritation, and irritation, in turn, was superseded by resolve. He leaned forward, touched the mother on the shoulder, and in a dispassionate tone asked: "Has your baby been christened yet?" "Why, no, Sir. Why do you ask?" "Because I was about to suggest that if he had not been christened, you might name him 'Good Idea'." "And why 'Good Idea'?" asked the woman. "Because," the man struggled hard to repress his feelings—"it should be carried out."

This story is recalled on a perusal of Mr. F. B. L. Bowley's suggestions for ameliorating the conditions of the Chinese in Hongkong. His treatise embraces so many features that I propose to deal with only a couple of them. The proposal for the provision of a reformatory or industrial school to which magistrates should have power to commit juvenile offenders will be warmly supported in the Colony. It has been repeatedly said that lack of knowledge and sympathy are responsible for filling many goals with youths taking. Finally to the criminal life and becoming known as desperadoes. The proper classification of criminals is a most important matter, for unless it is properly studied and arranged for, the habitual and incorrigible criminal is mixed up with the juvenile and casual.

### LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL ELECTION.

#### MR. ALABASTER RETURNED.

The two candidates for the vacant seat on the Legislative Council representing the Justices of the Peace, created by the appointment of the Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., as acting Attorney-General, went to poll yesterday and the result was that Mr. C. G. Alabaster, who champions Constitutional Reform, was returned. Mr. H. W. Bird, was defeated by what must be termed a large majority considering the smallness of the polling list—126. The voting took place at the Registrar's room in the Supreme Court and commenced at 4 p.m. and was continued until 5.30 p.m., Mr. J. R. Wood, and Mr. G. A. Woodcock acting as scrutineers. The final results were:—

Mr. C. G. Alabaster, O.B.E., nominated by Mr. C. Montague Ede and seconded by the Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak, 55 votes.

Mr. H. W. Bird, nominated by Mr. A. O. Lang and seconded by Mr. G. C. Moxon, 35 votes.

Total votes polled, 93; majority for Mr. Alabaster, 17.

### POLICE RESERVE ORDERS.

Orders issued by Mr. J. W. Franks, D.S.P. (R.) state:—

C. I. Chinchin has been granted leave of absence from 16th March to 16th October, 1919. His duties will be performed by Musketry Inspector Fisher.

offender and the anti-social offender has the opportunity of corrupting a social offender who is imprisoned often. One of the greatest difficulties is the treatment of the juvenile prisoner, who may be imprisoned for some small offence which may or may not be anti-social. Most juvenile criminals are criminals from weakness of character, and it is of the utmost importance that such offenders are not associated with criminals of a deeper dye.

The International Penitentiary Congress at Washington in 1910 passed the following resolution: "No person, no matter whatever his age or past record, should be assumed to be incapable of improvement." In 1876 the Elmira Reformatory inaugurated practically the modern movement and proclaimed fearlessly the reformability of mankind up to the age of thirty, and later to thirty-five. In 1894 came the epoch-making Prisons Committee appointed by Mr. Asquith. That Committee declared the principles that "with few exceptions, no prisoners are absolutely irreclaimable" and that "the great majority...are ordinary men and women, amenable more or less to all these influences which affect persons outside." They considered that the reformatory influences they desired to bring to bear depended on the administrative authority, holding that the responsible prison authorities should have sufficient time at their disposal to observe prisoners individually and "sufficient discretionary power to give or obtain for an individual prisoner that guidance, advice or help which at such a crisis in his life may make a priceless change in his intentions and disposition." Among their more concrete proposals, the following are important: That the age of admission to reformatories be raised from 16 to 18 and of detention to 21, by way of experiment a penal reformatory to be established under Government management and the Court to have power to commit to this reformatory offenders above 16 and under 23 for periods of not less than one year. Habitual prisoners should be kept as a class apart from other prisoners. It must not be overlooked that the supreme aim of prison discipline is the reformation of criminals and not the infliction of vindictive suffering. The need for a reformatory for juvenile offenders is absolutely urgent. Regarding compulsory education for the Chinese, I propose to deal with that next week.

Yokohama.—These are merely show birds but magnificent creatures, the cock having a tail anywhere from 10 to 22 feet in length which, when not "showing," is tied up and put in a bag. I am afraid, however, the tail is too long for this article and the reader is already bidding me put my head in a similar covering.

N. HANCOCK

A FASTY KNOCK.  
A very high society lady at home tells an amusing story of a function she attended called a "book tea" at which every lady was required to wear pinned on her dress something to represent the title of some well-known book. One lady wore pinned on her bodice a photograph of her husband. No one could guess the name of the book, the portrait was intended to represent. They all gave it up. Then she told them, "Life's Handicap."

### STRAIGHT FROM THE PEN.

I started these notes with a view to encouraging the local amateur in poultry-raising, not carpentry, so when "Amateur" writes me asking "How to make a chicken-run?"—Well with material so cheap and labour so plentiful, one is almost inclined to reply to his query:—"Throw bricks at the chicken!"

In these days of food-economy, egg production is not the poultry business that some are prone to imagine. Even out in the East eggs can be very high—goodness knows!—and to pooh pooh even the worst of them is a piece of narrow-mindedness that nowadays no-one should be guilty of.

The general shortage of eggs among other things, even in this Eutopian spot, recently approached in importance an economic problem, especially in view of the penning election. One candidate at least approached the electors with considerable misgiving, his lifelong dereliction of duty in this direction being notorious.

Another factor to be reckoned with is the very considerable wastage due to the gullible Chinese in their abortive attempts to emulate the great Malini in the production of dollar notes from doubtful eggs—a sort of killing the egg that bred the golden goblin.

Talking of eggs and elections and "self determination," the "Crested Pole" has a distinct claim to consideration. He wears on his poll a ruff of feathers like a rag mop—the same kind of garniture that the "Cochin China," with the usual perversity of things Chinese, persists in wearing on his feet. The "Cochin" ("Cochin China") is of all foreign birds the favourite with native fanciers, being so long and widely known. The breed was introduced into this country by the very earliest foreign settlers (needless to say—the Scotch) in China.

Another well-known variety that more often than not finds its way to the table is the "Bugle Brand." As table-birds they make soft eating, but as egg-producers they are disappointing, their season being so short. The name "Bugle Brand," as might be supposed, is purely local and owes its origin to the Chinese of the "Deep Water" school who feed them to the sound of motor horns and bagles.

They are regular "Knights (or knights) of the Road," pay well to keep and will lay anywhere (inside a 6-foot wheelbase). The "Plymouth Rock," unlike the "Almond" variety, should not be beseiged before being plucked ready for table. It differs very materially from other breeds in that it lays an almost spherical egg; with other birds this is usually a long-drawn-out business (1½ to 2 inches).

It takes longer to lay an egg than a foundation-stone, yet many an abole of love collapses over the shortcomings of the marital egg—a cogent reason for a closer study of this most important subject.

One of the best-looking birds, but a lazy layer, is the Bluff Orpington, full of cackle and empty of eggs. The cock is a noble animal but when irritated discomfites to do so. He has a fine comb with blue Alsatian mountings and stands sometimes two feet in his shoes, adding a touch of colour and dignity to any poultry yard.

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Last Performance  
OF  
ALL COMEDY PROGRAMME  
AT  
THE CORONET  
TO-MORROW NIGHT.  
SPECIAL CHILDREN'S MAT.NEE  
To-Morrow at 2.30 p.m.

## HONGKONG RICE SUPPLIES.

## STUDY OF PRESENT CONDITIONS.

## JAPANESE NOT BUYING.

["Hongkong Telegraph" Special.]  
Sometimes ago we discussed in a special article the high price of rice in Hongkong. Taking last week, eased off owing to the Japanese having withdrawn from the market. There is sufficient rice in Hongkong at the moment. There have been good arrivals from Saigon and Siam, and there is no likelihood of a famine in rice, although prices are still fairly high. Since a week ago rates have declined. The declension is attributed to Japan ceasing to buy, hence the price has dropped to 70 cents and 60 cents per picul. The whole market depends on the demand. Should America remove the restrictions once more, the prices will go up, for rice exporters in Hongkong are sure that when the restrictions are cancelled orders will come freely from America. Not long ago an intimation came from America that the embargo on the imports of rice into America was removed. Following on the heels of this announcement—a few days after—for some unknown reason the restrictions were again restored. The reason for such an action has not been vouchsafed us.

The Saigon Government is now freeing for export more of its rice crop. For instance, where a few weeks ago only twenty thousand tons were permitted to be exported per month, sixty thousand tons are now allowed. This has principally contributed to easing the situation, and those Japanese, who have been previously cornering all supplies in the hope that prices would go up still higher, have now very wisely retired from the market.

On the other hand, there is a famine of rice in the Heungshan district. In fact, the Heungshan people in Hongkong are now raising subscriptions in order to succour the famine-stricken people there. The citizens of Canton have been buying rice from other provinces; in other words, purchasing native rice. Under the circumstances it is very puzzling to understand all the pother on the part of the Association for the Study of Foodstuffs Questions requesting the Canton Government to raise the embargo on rice in order to relieve the situation in Japan. The prohibition of the exportation of rice from Kiangsu was passed by the Provincial Assembly. Recent information is to the effect that the suggestion made by the Association for the Study of Foodstuffs Questions to

raise the embargo on rice is opposed by the majority of the people and is not supported by public opinion.

Many people talk loosely about bringing rice under the Government monopoly, but those who make such suggestions little realise the tremendousness of the enterprise or the consequent adverse effect on the financial market generally. Moreover, such a scheme requires years of careful study and investigation before it can be made ready for adoption.

Although the prices of rice are still very high this has been brought about by the insane buying, especially in Siam, for export to Hongkong, Singapore, the Dutch East Indies and Japan, and, secondly, to exchange and freights, which are controllable factors.

The embargo on the export of Saigon and Hongkong rice has been removed. As to the effect of this on the rice market in Japan, there are diverse views. Some say that it is calculated to make no considerable difference. It is believed that now that the embargo has been removed there will be a still freer import, leading to a great increase in arrivals. It is argued that if an absolute embargo, like that on Rangoon rice, under which there have been no imports into Japan, were lifted, the result would be of some importance in Japan. In fact, the announcement of the removal of the embargo on this cereal has produced very little effect on the Kobe market. On the other hand, there are some students of the situation who think that the shortage of rice in Japan is more apparent than real, for with China and Manchuria at her very door she is assured of her supplies. She has already obtained 100,000 tons of wheat from China and she has any amount of Manchurian beans at her disposal. The present demand from Japan is, therefore, argued to be due to intelligent anticipation based upon a shortage in Siberia on account of the recent disorders in that country.

The sudden cutting off of the Burma supply has dislocated the markets of the East and Far East, as the East is dependent on Burma for nearly half the total of its imported rice supplies. Malaya does not grow enough rice for her own consumption and normally imports monthly some 15,000 tons of Burma and some 25,000 tons of Siam or Saigon rice to supplement what she herself produces. Malaya is now obtaining her normal supply of Rangoon rice, whereas other countries that usually import from Rangoon are now entirely out off from this source of supply and have been buying Siam and Saigon rice at any price to carry their people over, at any rate till their own

crops, which are very late this year, come in; and, as a result, the price of these rice has been forced up to a level which makes it almost impossible for the poorer classes to buy. The representations made to the Indian and Home Governments have resulted in Malaya being promised her normal supply, subject to the proviso that none of this must be re-exported. Owing, moreover, to the prohibitive price of Siam and Saigon rice, more Burma rice will be consumed and every effort is, therefore, being made to secure further concessions and increased supplies. Burma's rice yield is now estimated at 91 per cent of the normal as against a yield of 96 per cent estimated last year and a yield of 95 per cent, finally fixed for 1917-1918. The total yield for Burma is now estimated at 5,541,000 tons of unhusked rice and the surplus available for export is expected to be 2,911,000 tons of unhusked rice, equivalent to 2,240,000 tons of cargo rice, or 40 million cwt. of cleaned rice.

## THIS WEEK'S FLOWER SHOW.

## A FINE DISPLAY EXPECTED.

The Hongkong Horticultural Society is holding its annual show on Thursday and Friday at the Botanic Gardens, and, despite adverse conditions which have had their effect both on flowers and vegetables, there is every promise of a most attractive display. Besides a fine show of general exhibits, there will be an opportunity provided for those wishing to stock their gardens with choice plants and others who desire to purchase beautiful cut blooms, as many valuable exhibits will be offered for sale, half the proceeds to go to St. Dunstan's Home for Blinded Soldiers and Sailors and half towards the Hongkong Benevolent Society's funds.

Seen by a representative of the Telegraph, Mr. H.B.L. Dowbiggin, the Hon. Secretary of the Society, said the climatic conditions this winter have been all against the gardeners; there has been too much fog and drizzle, and too little sun. Plants to really thrive need a certain amount of bright, cold, dry weather in their earlier stages, to harden and strengthen them. This, we have not had this winter, such cold as we have experienced being a raw and windy cold. Besides this, some parts of the island—chiefly the May Road and Bowen Road levels—have suffered badly from the attention of birds.

"In spite of these adverse factors, however," said Mr. Dowbiggin, "it is gratifying to find that the actual total of entries is just higher than last year. We should, however, have had a big increase, given a decent winter, for the Committee, in their endeavours to encourage horticulture, have raised the number of classes from 135 last year to 162 this year; in fact, the number of classes has practically doubled in the last ten years. It will be surprising, none the less, if the quality of the exhibits is as good as this year's show as in the last two record shows. Still, there will be some very good exhibits to be seen."

Replying to a query as to the present membership, Mr. Dowbiggin said:—"We have to report a gratifying increase of members this year and a small increase in the number of exhibitors, but it is a disappointment that only about one-third of the members will exhibit. It is not a bad plan to exhibit whatever a member has; then both he and his gardener can compare their inferior exhibits with those winning the prizes and see exactly where they fall short and what ideal to aim at."

Mr. Dowbiggin informed our representative that a number of changes and improvements are being made in the arrangements for the show this year, which it is hoped will tend to the comfort of exhibitors and visitors to the show, and also to the better display of plants and cut flowers, as well as table decorations.

The band of the 18th Infantry will play selections both afternoons, while tea will be obtainable in the show grounds, the catering being in the hands of the Hongkong Hotel.

Mrs. Gurner will present the prizes at 5 p.m. on Thursday, and the Hon. Secretary and Committee hope for fine weather and a big attendance, which will make the show the success it deserves to be.

Tramway Returns.

## DAIRY FARM NEWS.

Butchers Meats  
BEEF MUTTON LAMB.  
RABBITS HARES  
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WITH FULL ORCHESTRA, CHORUS AND BALLET.

OVER 60 PERFORMERS

GALA PERFORMANCE, FRIDAY, March 22nd, at 8.15 p.m.

The gross takings of which will be allocated to the

HONGKONG WAR MEMORIAL FUND

Prices: Dress Circle ..... £2.00  
Stalls ..... £1.00  
Pit and Gallery ..... £0.50 and £1.00



Second Performance Saturday March 23rd, at 8.15 p.m.  
Third ..... Monday ..... 21st  
Fourth ..... Tuesday ..... 22nd  
Fifth ..... Wednesday ..... 23rd  
Children half price to Mothers.

Prices: ..... £3, £2 &amp; £1.

BOOKING AT MOUTRIE'S

on Friday next, 28th inst., at 9 a.m.

## A MACAO WEDDING.

A very pretty wedding took place at Macao on Saturday, the 8th inst., when Miss Fannie Lee, daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Chung Yuen Kwong, was married to Mr. Wing Hing Wei, B.Sc., of the Macao Electric Light and Power Co., son of Mr. Wai Wai, J.P., and nephew of Mr. Bousan Wei Tuk, B.C., of the law. The bride was given away by Mr. Au Bun, Managing Director of the same Co. (Jiangsu); the bridesmaids being Misses Mr. Sydney W.H. Ng, Esq., and two charming bridesmaids were Miss Daisy Wei, and Miss Aw. Archdeacon Barnett officiated, and gave his young friends the benefit of his advice on the "secret of a happy married life."

Owing to the shortness of notice given, and to the fact that the ceremony was at Macao, many Hongkong friends wired their congratulations, expressing their regret at not having been able to attend the wedding. Among those present at the ceremony were Archdeacon and Mrs. Barnett; Mr. and Mrs. Wei Lai Yue, the staff of St. Stephen's Girls' College, Mr. Au Bun, Mr. F. J. Gallion, and Mrs. W. L. Wei. There were many beautiful presents.

## TRAMWAY RETURNS.

The following is the approximate statement of the Hongkong Tramway Company's traffic receipts for the week ending 8th March, 1919:

Receipts Aggregate for week for 10 weeks  
This Year: \$14,639 \$145,125  
Last Year: \$12,991 \$141,398  
Increase: \$1,648 \$3,727  
Decrease: \$1,648 \$3,727

## LAWN TENNIS.

## LAST NIGHT'S GAMES.

There were some interesting ties decided in the H.K.C.C. tennis tournament last evening, the results being:—  
Open Doubles Championship.  
—A. H. Crook and A. A. Chiu beat Mr. K. Lo and Mr. W. Lo, 6-1, 8-6.  
Open Singles Championship.  
—Mr. Townsend beat V. Yanovich, 6-3, 1-6, 4-6, 8-6.  
Handicap Singles, "A" Class.  
—A. B. Hayward (recs. 1/6) beat Capt. Gray (recs. 15/1), 6-3, 6-3.  
N. E. Kent (owes 10) beat Capt. E. E. Murray (recs. 3/6), 6-1, 6-4.

Handicap Singles, "B" Class.  
—E. A. Macdonald (recs. 2/6) beat G. H. Piercy (recs. 15/1), 6-2, 6-3.  
Club Handicap Doubles.  
—L. Forster and E. Wilkin (rec. 4/6) beat R. Wingfield and J. K. McConnell (rec. 15/3), 6-2, 5-7, 6-4.

## "MY FROAT AND MY TUMMY."

"My froat and my tummy do like these funny little medicines," said a small Cheshire boy of 3 to his mother, and the "funny little medicines" he spoke of were Baby's Own Tablets, the Canadian children's remedy.

These Tablets are popular with children because they are pleasant in taste and take the place of Castor Oil and all other nauseating, griping laxatives. They are equally harmless and helpful to the babe of 8 hours as to the child of 8 years and more.

Sickly babies—little ones who are troubled with their stomachs and bowels, whose teething is painful, digestion bad, who have worms, are feverish, or cannot sleep well—may be made healthy and happy by Baby's Own Tablets. Obtainable from chemists, or post free, 40 cents the "flat" from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 600 Broadway, New York, U.S.A.

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Shoes in white Canvas or Buckskin with Red Rubber Soles. English made.

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C 1215 { A LITTLE BIT MORE COME WITH ME FOX-TROT ONE-STEP  
A 6024 { WAR SONG MEDLEY Pt 1 ONE-STEP  
WAR SONG MEDLEY Pt 2 ONE-STEP  
A 5838 { MISSOURI WALTZ  
THE WALTZ WE LOVE WALTZ  
A 2200 { KAU KAHO MEDLEY FOX TROT  
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S.S.	leave Hongkong & out	Due Marseilles about	Due London about
NORE	14th Mar.	20th April	2nd May
NOVARA	14th Mar.	2nd April	3rd May
NELLORE	1st April	8th April	27th May

Will take same bottom cargo for Rotterdam—Not available for passenger.

FOR SINGAPORE, COLOMBO & BOMBAY.

DILWARA	14th March	due Bombay about 31st March
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Hongkong, 8th March, 1919. Superintendent.



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VIA  
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Steamer	From Hongkong	Arrive Vancouver
EMPRESS OF RUSSIA	13 March.	31 March.
EMPRESS OF JAPAN	19 March.	9 April.
EMPRESS OF ASIA	27 March.	14 April.
MONTEAGLE	5 April.	29 April.
EMPRESS OF RUSSIA	24 April.	12 May.
EMPRESS OF JAPAN	7 May.	28 May.
EMPRESS OF ASIA	23 May.	9 June.
MONTEAGLE	10 June.	4 July.
EMPRESS OF RUSSIA	19 June.	7 July.
EMPRESS OF JAPAN	2 July.	23 July.
EMPRESS OF ASIA	17 July.	4 Aug.
EMPRESS OF RUSSIA	14 Aug.	1 Sept.
MONTEAGLE	20 Aug.	13 Sept.

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NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.  
(JAPAN MAIL S.S. CO.)

Destination.	Steamer & Displacement.	Sailing Dates.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKO- HAMA	*Shidzuoka M. T. 12,530 Aki Maru T. 12,300	WED. 19th Mar. at 11 a.m. FRI. 28th Mar. at 11 a.m.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKO- HAMA	*Nikko Maru T. 9,600	MON. 31st Mar. at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI & KOBE	Benten Maru T. 8,050 Tenshin Maru T. 8,050	SUNDAY, 9th Mar. WED. 12th Mar. at 11 a.m. SAT. 22nd Mar. at 11 a.m.
LONDON or Liverpool via Singa- pore, Malacca, Penang, Colombo, Suez and Port-Said	Inaba Maru T. 12,600 Kamo M. T. 15,930	SAT. 22nd Mar. at 11 a.m. SAT. 5th Apr. at 11 a.m.
MELBOURNE via Manila, Zam- boanga, Thursday Is., Town- sville, Brisbane & Sydney	Tango Maru T. 11,550 Nikko M. T. 9,600	WED. 26th Mar. at 11 a.m. WED. 23rd Apr.
NEW YORK via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama, San Francisco and Panama Canal	Yubari Maru T. 8,100 *Akita M. T. 8,000	TUESDAY, 11th March. SAT. 15th March.
BOMBAY via Singapore, Malacca and Colombo	*Akita M. T. 8,000	SAT. 15th March.
CALCUTTA via Singapore, Pen- ang and Rangoon	*Akita M. T. 8,000	SAT. 15th March.

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KOREA MARU	22nd April from Yokohama
NIPPON MARU	27th Apr. from Yokohama
SENJO MARU	5th May
SEIYO MARU	21st May
SIBERIA MARU	22nd May from Yokohama

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"NANKING" "CHINA"  
(15,000 tons, American Registry) (10,000 tons, American Registry)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR  
SAN FRANCISCO  
VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS & HONOLULU.

"NANKING" "CHINA"  
April 3rd, 1919. April 24th, 1919.

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE.

O. H. RIFTER, Freight and Passenger Agent,  
Prince's Buildings, Ice House Street, Tel. 1934.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.  
(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA & STRAITS  
TO  
UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

FOR LONDON.  
S.S. "WALTON HALL" Sailing 22nd March.  
S.S. "CITY OF BRISTOL" Sailing 15th April.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to approach the undersigned.  
Steamers proceed via Cape of Good Hope.  
Subject to change without notice.

THE BANK LINE, LTD.  
General Agents,  
or to REISS & Co., Canton,  
Hongkong, Mar. 11, 1917.

## SHIPPING NEWS.

## WORKING HOURS IN MERCANTILE MARINE.

The Industrial Fatigue Research Board are about to embark on their investigation in respect to the relation of hours of labour and other conditions of employment to the production of fatigue. The subject is one of considerable importance to those engaged in the Merchant Service, and the Imperial Merchant Service Guild have made certain suggestions to this committee, which are embodied in the following letter, sent by their secretary, Mr. Moore—Dear Sir,—As representing over 15,000 officers of the Merchant Service, we observe that your Board will be glad to receive suggestions in respect to the relations of hours of labour and other conditions of employment to the production of fatigue. We venture, therefore, to suggest that the Board could turn their attention very profitably to the hours of labour in the Merchant Service. Some time ago the general manager of the Shipping Federation—representing the shipowners of this country—in the course of an official communication to the Board of Trade respecting Sunday labour in the Merchant Service, stated that—"The maritime wage is well understood to cover a seven days week." Whilst this is the position at the present time, it may be stated that in the great majority of cargo-carrying vessels, two officers only are carried, in addition to the captain, and these officers labour under what is known as the "two-watch" system. In other words, this means four hours on and four hours off duty. As certain duties require to be performed in an officer's "watch below," it follows that, roughly speaking, his work extends to 14 or 15 hours a day, Saturdays and Sundays included. To make matters worse, it is impossible to obtain what is essential to health, that is, seven or eight consecutive hours' sleep per diem. The most that these officers can obtain under the circumstances is from 3 to 3½ hours. That such a physical burden should be imposed upon the officers of merchant ships, who have to undertake such very serious responsibilities, and whose duties are most arduous, is a matter requiring, we submit, the urgent attention of your Board, who, we trust, will be pleased, after making due inquiry, to make strong recommendations on the matter.

SHIP CONSTRUCTION.  
Lloyd's Register gives the total of merchant ships under construction at the end of the last quarter of 1918 as 424, of a tonnage of 1,979,952 compared with 395 of a tonnage of 1,866,591 at the same time in 1917. Of these 335 of a tonnage of 1,593,283 were under inspection of Lloyd's surveyors. Of the total only eight were sailing ships of a tonnage of 2,750. There were four vessels of over 20,000 tons, between twelve and fifteen thousand, and four between ten and twelve thousand. The greatest number was 149 between five and six thousand. The busiest districts were Glasgow with 78 vessels and Newcastle with 71, but the latter showed a greater gross tonnage, than Glasgow. Whilst 424 ships were building in the United Kingdom there were 1,765 building elsewhere, the total world tonnage under construction, leaving out enemy countries, being nearly seven millions. Of these America had 535 under construction. Holland 113, Norway 54, Denmark 45. Of the steel steamers building abroad 527 of two and a quarter million tons were intended for classification by Lloyd's.

AMERICAN DYE-STUFFS.  
According to Mr. Robert A. Shaw, Director of the American Manufacturers and Exporters Association, the dye-stuff industry is increasing in importance and soon will take part in competition for the business of the world. In business it can compete with Germany if given fair encouragement by Congress. In addition to supplying the army and navy in 1918 American dye manufacturers produced goods with a total export value of \$1,000,000,000.  
ROYAL CIGARETTE CASE STOLEN.  
A cigarette case from the King of the Belgians was one of the articles in a list valued at \$105, for the theft of which from Colonel Mackintosh's flat in Gwynne-street, Horace Kingland was sentenced at the Old Bailey to three years' penal servitude.

## SHIPPING.

## C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

Steamers	To Sail.
CHINKIANG	Tientsin 12th Mar. at 4 p.m.
TIENSIN	Kueichow 12th Mar. at 3 p.m.
SWATOW & SINGAPORE	Chinhua 13th Mar. at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI	Sulyang 13th Mar. at noon.
SHANGHAI	Chenan 15th Mar. at 3 p.m.

SHANGHAI LINE.—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO.  
Excellent Saloon accommodation Amiships; Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to  
Telephone No. 36.  
Hongkong March 11, 1919.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,  
Agents.

## JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between  
CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on at Hongkong	Will leave on at Hongkong	For
Tijalatap	in port	11th Mar.	11th Mar.	Yokohama
Tijalatap	Shanghai	30th Mar.	1st Apr.	Java

"The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia."

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the  
Telephone No. 1574.  
JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN,  
York Building.

## DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS SERVICE.

Regular Service of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for first Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in state-rooms and Saloon and Excellent Cuisine.  
FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW AND RETURN.  
(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships.	Captain	Leaving.
Haitan	A. H. Stewart	11th Mar. at 1 p.m.
Haihong	J. W. Evans	18th Mar. at 1 p.m.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to  
Douglas Laprak & Co.,  
General Managers.

## INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—(Subject to Alteration).

For	Steamship	On
SHANGHAI	Tungshing	Wed., 12th Mar. at d'light
MANILA	Yuenang	Fri., 14th Mar. at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI via Ningpo	Esang	Sun., 16th Mar. at d'light
SHANGHAI	Wingsang	Tues., 18th Mar. at d'light
HAIPHONG	Taksang	Fri., 21st Mar. at 8 a.m.
MANILA	Loongsang	Fri., 21st Mar. at 3 p.m.
STRAITS & Calcutta	Kumsang	Tues., 1st Apr. at 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE.—This line is now being reorganized and will shortly afford frequent and regular sailings to Calcutta via Singapore and Penang.

Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed via Straits and Hongkong to Japan, occasionally calling at Shanghai.

All steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and Fans and carry a fully qualified Surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every two days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Harbin and Vladivostok via Shanghai, through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Japanese Ports.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Hanoi where a steamer agent is maintained.

BOERNE LINE.—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having rapid service.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kuala Lumpur, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Likiep, Davao, Zamboanga and Cebu.

Under Straits Government Passport Regulations.  
All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlement, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

For Freight or passage, apply to  
JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LTD.  
General Managers.

Telephone No. 215.

## AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY.

BANKERS AND FORWARDERS.  
ESTABLISHED—1841.

HEAD OFFICE—65 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.  
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS—U. S. \$25,000,000.00.  
LONDON OFFICE—64, QUEEN STREET, E. C.

6, Haymarket, S. W.,  
11, Elbury Street, S. W.,  
Branches & Agencies—throughout the world.  
General Banking and Foreign Exchange.  
We maintain Foreign Trade and Travel Bureaux.  
American Business a Specialty.







## THE WAR SAVINGS.

## LATEST LIST OF THE

**LOCAL ASSOCIATION.**  
During last month War Loan was purchased by the Hongkong and South China War Savings Association for its members, amounting to \$126,316.36 (Straits Currency).

The amounts paid in, particulars of which are set out below, were invested in Straits Settlements War Loan at 5½%.

Although the issue of this Loan is now closed in the Straits Settlements, this Association has made arrangements to continue to invest in this Loan all the moneys received.

The membership of the Association has reached 1,244.

Full particulars and application forms may be obtained from the undersigned.

1 Subscription of ...	\$15,000
1 Subscription of ...	11,600
1 Subscription of ...	3,210
1 Subscription of ...	3,200
1 Subscription of ...	3,000
1 Subscription of ...	2,000
2 Subscriptions of ...	1,500
1 Subscription of ...	1,100
5 Subscriptions of ...	1,000
1 Subscription of ...	900
1 Subscription of ...	850
1 Subscription of ...	800
2 Subscriptions of ...	700
2 Subscriptions of ...	600
1 Subscription of ...	570
1 Subscription of ...	555
6 Subscriptions of ...	500
1 Subscription of ...	480
1 Subscription of ...	475
1 Subscription of ...	450
4 Subscriptions of ...	400
1 Subscription of ...	350
10 Subscriptions of ...	300
5 Subscriptions of ...	250
3 Subscriptions of ...	240
1 Subscription of ...	230
2 Subscriptions of ...	220
2 Subscriptions of ...	210
14 Subscriptions of ...	200
1 Subscription of ...	170
2 Subscriptions of ...	160
11 Subscriptions of ...	150
1 Subscription of ...	140
3 Subscriptions of ...	130
2 Subscriptions of ...	125
1 Subscription of ...	110
31 Subscriptions of ...	100
1 Subscription of ...	90
3 Subscriptions of ...	80
2 Subscriptions of ...	75
4 Subscriptions of ...	70
2 Subscriptions of ...	65
4 Subscriptions of ...	60
2 Subscriptions of ...	55
40 Subscriptions of ...	50
5 Subscriptions of ...	40
2 Subscriptions of ...	35
14 Subscriptions of ...	30
10 Subscriptions of ...	25
9 Subscriptions of ...	20
10 Subscriptions of ...	15
16 Subscriptions of ...	10
14 Subscriptions of ...	5
Total amount received	

to date ... \$2,406,210

Total amounts of Straits Currency received since last investment ... \$20,426.56

Previously acknowledged ... 801,800.45

Total \$622,227.01

Total amount of Sterling received since last investment ... 710:13:8

Previously acknowledged ... 14,442:12:10½

Total ... \$15,153:6:6½

Total amount of Gold Dollars received since last investment ... G\$ 224.32

Previously acknowledged ... 7,106.94

Total G\$ 7,331.26

Total amount of Pesos received

## TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

Apparently the Kaiser's act of abdication is not one of those things which it will be possible to abrogate succeeding generations, for it turns out that it was type-written, and so will not bear any lengthy exposure in the show-cases of war museums. The experience of most people is that the quality of ink for typewriting purposes has deteriorated considerably during the war, and there is no reason to suppose that the Kaiser would have taken any special pains to see that this document was made more imperishable than ordinary typescript. Indeed it might be argued without too much ingenuity that he would be likely to choose a medium as impermanent as possible for this last humiliation of his race, and would find some consolation in thinking that it would fade in the process of time. None the less there seems to be a magnificent prospect for advertisements by some manufacturing company, "The type-writer which ended the war" would be a great "stunt."

We are becoming very peaceful now (writes a correspondent to the *Manchester Guardian* out here in France. A month ago we handed into stores 60 out of the 120 rounds of ammunition that every man carried in his pouches and now arrives an order sternly forbidding the unauthorised discharge of firearms. It struck me that it wouldn't be a bad idea if the order applied to les-civiles. The other day I observed three French youths amusing themselves in the gathering dusk with a rifle and some tracer bullets they had managed to acquire. From about 300 yards away they were gaily firing bullets in the direction of the main road! I had not time at the minute to do more than shout a warning to them, a warning which did not seem to have much effect. But by luck a better warning arrived. Round the corner came somebody's servant carrying a valise on his shoulders. In the dusk it must, I think, have looked like a corpse to the conscience-stricken authors of the fireworks display. Anyway there was a pause, followed by a stampede for cover. And I imagine it will be some time before that rifle and ammunition appear in public again.

That Marconi's invention was not quite perfect was well known to all wireless operators. The presence of uncontrolled electricity in the air resulted in what is called "static" interference, and meant that many messages could not be interpreted. There has been world-wide research in order to overcome this serious drawback. An American, Roy A. Weagant, after fifteen years of experimental work, had succeeded in discovering a solution of the "static" problem when America entered the war. The discovery was made known to the French and British Governments, and experts were sent over to study the system. The discovery is now announced to the world, though till the peace treaty is signed the details are only known to the Entente and the United States. The increasing numbers of high-power stations that before the war were being erected all over the world were seriously affecting messages as they crossed, and interfered with each other. Weagant's invention eliminates interference, and permits absolutely clear messages at all hours of the day, no matter what the atmospheric conditions may be. The Weagant system also abolishes the tall steel towers hitherto built to catch the wireless waves. For the new receivers can be placed merely a few feet above the ground.

## TO-DAY'S CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

(Via Tsz Yat Po Service.)

Shanghai, March 10.  
Tang Shao-ye is still sick. There has been no meeting among the Southerners, but Tang has ordered three telegrams to be framed and despatched by secretaries, protesting against the Finance Minister pledging the 5th year bonds with foreign banks for cash for the War Participation Army's use. The first telegram, to the British Minister, requests that instructions be given to the Bank Group not to accept the pledge, which the whole North and South will not recognise. The second telegram is to the President, and the third to all Provincial Assemblies, Commercial Chambers, Educational Societies and Press Societies, pointing out the illegality of the Finance Minister's action, which is opposed by the delegates who know well that the bonds will serve no other purpose than to meet the expenses of War Participation Army, which is a national nuisance.

The President invited Mr. Obata to dinner on the 8th inst. The Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs, Chun Luk, was among the guests.

Chun Shee-fan, Tschun of Shensi, has reported that he has arranged armistice terms with Yu Yau-tam (Southern Commander).

Peking has received information from various sources that Chinese labourers returning from Russia have been instigated to spread Bolshevism. The Government is taking steps to suppress it.

## CABLE DELAYS.

## AN EXPLANATION.

The Eastern Extension Telegraph Co., announces:—The heavy pressure of Government traffic continues, and the interruption of the Commercial Pacific Company's Cable has added to the congestion on our Cables. We have been compelled to post from Gibraltar to London ordinary telegrams from China, which are now subject to a delay of about ten days. The delay on deferred telegrams is proportionately greater.

Five cable-ships are now in the neighbourhood of the broken cables in European waters, the repair of which is still delayed by bad weather.

## THE METAL MARKET.

## OUTLOOK AS TO PRICES.

The general feeling early in November, "Prices must go down" and yet what has happened!—Lead has advanced ... 111 ton. Steel Nails ... 2 " " Bar Iron ... 2 " " Spelter & Zinc ... 2 " " Locks have advanced 25% Earthenware Drain Pipes 7½% Tubes (Gas Steam and Water) 2½ per cent. Less Dis. Iron Screws 5 per cent. Less Dis.

The only reduction possible is in Wire Nails. The old adage—never prophecy unless you know—right again. The gradual withdrawal of iron and steel subsidies is notified for 1st February and 1st May next, pointing to further rises.

since last investment Pesos 1,096  
Previously acknowledged ... 1,000  
Total 2,096

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.,  
Hon. Treasurers and Secretaries.

## CITY HALL

## ST. ANDREW'S HALL

## MALINI

## TO-NIGHT.

Prices \$3.00 & 2.00

## THEATRE ROYAL

FOR A SHORT SEASON ONLY  
RETURN AND FAREWELL

OF  
THE POPULAR

## FRAWLEY COMEDY CO.

NEW & UP TO THE MINUTE PLAYS

TO-NIGHT

A HURRICANE OF MIRTH

"MARY'S ANKLE."

WEDNESDAY,  
March 12th.

A RIOT OF FUN  
"TWIN BEDS."

THURSDAY,  
March 13.

THE PRICELESS COMEDY  
"FAIR & WARMER."

PRICES AS USUAL.

PLANS AT MOUTRIE & CO.  
COMMENCE 9.15 P.M. SHARP.

PHILIP CARLTON, Manager.

## TO-DAY'S SHARE QUOTATIONS.

S.—SELLERS; SA.—SALES;  
B.—BUYERS; N.—NOMINAL.

## OFFICIAL PRICES.

## BANKS.

H. K. & S. Banks s. \$78½

## MARINE INSURANCES.

Cantons b. \$410

North China b. 1.12½

Unions s. & sa. \$1020

Yangtzes b. \$235

Far Eastern n. 2.28

## FIRE INSURANCES.

China Fires b. \$175

H. K. Fires n. \$355

## SHIPPING.

Douglases b. 92

Steamboats sa. 21½

Indos (Pref.) b. \$32

Indos (Def.) b. & sa. \$161

Shells b. 160½

Ferries n. \$38

## REFINERIES.

Sugars b. \$119

Malabons n. \$36½

## MINING.

Kailans b. 47½

Langkats b. 1.2½

Raub b. 2

Trunohs n. 4½

Urals n. 40½

## DOCKS, WHARVES, GODOWNS, &amp;c.

H. K. Wharves s. \$116½

Kowloon Docks b. \$150

Shai Docks b. 1.30

N. Engineerings b. \$23½

## LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.

Centrals b. \$101

H. K. Hotels b. \$87

and Invest. b. \$111 sa. 102

H'phreys Est. b. \$7.10

K'loon lands b. \$38

N. Reclamations n. \$175

West Point b. \$68

## COTTON MILLS.

Ewos b. 2.12½

Kung Yiks b. \$17

Lau Kung Mows b. \$145

Oriental b. \$72

Shai Cottons b. \$165

Yangtzeppos b. & sa. 1.9

## MISCELLANEOUS.

Green Islands b. \$8.70

Borneos b. \$12½

China Light & P. b. \$5

Providents b. \$84

Dairy Farms b. \$28

H. K. Electric n. \$76½

Macao Electric n. \$33½

Ropes b. \$30

Trams, Low Level n. \$8

Trams, Peak, old b. \$7½

Trams, Peak, new b. 75

Laundries b. \$360

Steel Foundries n. \$12

U. Waterboats b. \$12½

Watsons b. \$6.15

Wm. Powells b. \$91

Wiseman's b. \$27

Hongkong, March 11, 1919.

## TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO THE JUSTICES OF THE  
PEACE OF THE COLONY  
OF HONGKONG.

Mr. C. G. Alabaster wishes to  
thank the Justices of the Peace  
for having elected him as their  
representative on the Legislative  
Council.

Hongkong, March 10th, 1919.

THE CHINA-BORNEO  
CO. LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that  
the Sixteenth Yearly Meeting  
of Shareholders of the above  
Company will be held at the  
Company's Office, St. Georges  
Building, at 11.30 a.m. on  
WEDNESDAY, the 26th March,  
1919, for the purpose of presenting  
the Report of the Directors to-  
gether with a Statement of Ac-  
count to 31st December, 1918,  
and electing Directors and  
Auditors.

The Transfer Books of the  
Company will be closed from the  
19th March to the 26th March,  
1919, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of

Directors.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO  
Agents.

## CARVALHO &amp; CO.

NOTICE.—Dr. Arthur de  
Carvalho having returned  
to the Colony Mr. Edward J.  
Noronha, who has been acting  
during his absence, ceases to be  
the Manager of the above firm  
from this date.

CARVALHO & CO.

Hongkong, 11th March, 1919.

## NOTICE.

NOTICE.—Mr. H. W. Bird  
wishes to thank those  
Justices of the Peace who voted  
for him at the recent election.

Hongkong 11th March, 1919.

## NOTICES.

## BREEZY GARAGE.

Tel. No. 2499.

31, Des Voeux Road, Central.

The latest model, "Chandler", "Hudson" and "Oakland" cars  
for hire.  
Theatre parties. Pleasure trips.  
Shopping etc. at moderate charges.  
Our cars are only driven by experienced drivers, so that all  
clients are sure of every safety and comfort.  
Large stocks of spare parts and children's "Skudders" on sale.  
Motor car, launch and cycle repairing done daily.  
Call and inspect.

永 安 有 限 公 司  
THE WING ON CO., LTD.  
HONGKONG.  
UNIVERSAL PROVIDERS.  
Most up-to-date and Cheapest House  
in Hongkong.  
Prompt attention given to Orders.

## JUST ARRIVED.

Large Assortment of  
Lace Works, Embroideries, Drawn Thread Works,  
comprising  
Collars, Blouses, Handkerchiefs, Table & Bed Covers, etc.,  
Fillet & other Hand-made Laces.  
Exquisite modern designs, Excellent quality,  
Moderate prices.  
INSPECTION CORDIALLY INVITED.  
SWATOW DRAWN WORK CO.,  
No. 14, DES VOEUX ROAD, CENTRAL.

## Maison Lily

Just received an assortment

New Summer Hats,  
Linen, Tiques, Plain  
and Flowered Veils.

Alexandra Building,  
Hongkong.

THE HONGKONG SCHOOL  
OF MOTORING.

APPLICATIONS FROM STUDENTS ARE  
NOW BEING ACCEPTED.

The SCHOOL has accommodation for 200 PUPILS, the  
syllabus including courses for MECHANICS  
and DRIVING.

SPECIAL FACILITIES are offered to persons desirous  
of becoming CHAUFFEURS and not at the  
moment having means at their disposal for their  
course.

Works and School-Shaukiwan Office-4 Queen's Road Central.

## OUR SPECIALITY

## JAVA PRODUCE

Apply for Samples and Prices to

HOLLAND PACIFIC TRADING Co.,

(LATE WILLEM HEYBLOM Co.)

POWELL'S BUILDING



## U.S. RAIL RATES.

## IMPORTANT MEETING.

A meeting of the Foreign Trade Committee of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce was held recently at which were present, by invitation the leading importers and exporters, representatives of the Exporters and Importers Association and of the Traffic Bureau of the Chamber. The meeting was called to discuss the imperative need of urging the Railroad Administration to restore the rail import and export rates in effect prior to last July.

It was brought out that the commercial growth of the Pacific Coast had been due almost entirely owing to its foreign trade. In 1900 (eighteen years ago) the total imports and exports of the whole Coast amounted to but \$132,308,456, while in 1918 they had increased to the enormous sum of \$1,108,695,472, an increase of \$974,387,016 or 736 per cent. Looking back twenty years ago it was found that the few ships operating between the Pacific Coast and the Orient carried practically local products for local consumption. Gradually the importers and exporters prevailed upon the Transcontinental railroad to establish such import and export rates as enabled shipments to be handled to and from Eastern points in competition with Suez. Such rates as were established were only adopted after long periods of effort and conclusive showing that they were absolutely essential to handle the business.

The results are clearly demonstrated in the foregoing figures and this development was largely responsible for the building up of the States west of the Rocky mountains and enabled them to make such a wonderful showing in their contributions of men, money and supplies for the war. When the United States entered the war there was such an urgent demand for ship tonnage that rates reached a figure which practically prohibited the transportation by water to and from the Atlantic direct to and from the Orient and in consequence the majority of Oriental imports and exports were carried via Pacific Coast ports. When the import and export rates were practically withdrawn last July, the same conditions existed and this commerce continued to travel via the Pacific Coast.

Recently ocean rates have been materially reduced owing to the release of ships by Great Britain and the United States and this business is beginning to be again diverted to the Atlantic via the Panama Canal. Not only is there great danger of all the tonnage which during the war was routed via the Pacific being diverted to the Atlantic, but even that tonnage which was controlled via the Pacific previous to the war by reason of the low import and export rates. The meeting developed the fact that unless immediate relief was given by the Railroad Administration in restoring the old import and export rates, or rates approximately as low, it would result in a most disastrous situation on the Coast and might mean the loss of practically all of its ocean commerce, thereby possibly driving export and import firms to the Atlantic.

The Pacific Coast States being such a dominating factor in providing foodstuffs not only for the United States but for Europe, it was felt the Administration would hardly deem it desirable to jeopardize their prosperity and consequent productive ability for the sake of maintaining high export and import rates when as a matter of fact the railroads would not profit thereby because the tonnage would be diverted through the canal.

It was decided to prepare arguments substantiated by concrete facts in support of the application to be made for a restoration of the old rates, the same to be presented to the Railroad Administration by the Traffic Bureau of the Chamber. The Foreign Trade Department would also assist in urging every importer and exporter to write individual letters to each member of the California Congressional Delegation in Washington asking their co-operation and assistance in having the old rates restored.

As a concrete case in point, Capt. Robert Dollar stated that his company had a contract for transporting steel to China for the construction of a number of ships for the United States Shipping Board. Notwithstanding the fact he had his own vessels on the Pacific available for carrying this steel from the Coast ports, he was compelled to ship via New

## AUSTRIA'S SECRETS.

## REVEALED BY A MINISTER'S FOOTMAN.

A characteristic story of Czech patriotism's activities during the war is revealed by the *Narodni Listy*, of Prague, in a special issue in honour of Mr. Masaryk's homecoming. All through the war the Czech leaders were accurately informed about the most secret plans of the Austrian Government. The Viennese authorities knew it, but could never discover how the Czechs obtained their information.

The mystery is now solved. A Czech footman, named Douba, in the service of one of the Austrian ministers, used to steal every night into his master's library, carry the documents he found there to his room, and copy them by morning. The copies he brought regularly to the Bohemian poet, Machar, who handed them over to Mr. Masaryk, and, after the latter's flight, to the present Foreign Minister, Benes, who smuggled them over the frontier. Even notes made by the Austrian statesman in question during the day were invariably in Machar's hands next morning. Once Machar's flat was searched by the police, but he had concealed the papers beneath the carpet of his bedroom, and although Herr Preminger, the chief of the political police, actually stood on them during his visit, they were not discovered.

The political situation in the Czechoslovak Republic, which has all along given promise of greater stability than have most of the new States risen from the ruins of the Central Empires, has been further consolidated by President Masaryk's arrival at Prague.

It was recently reported from Vienna that President Masaryk had conceived a plan to form a federation of Slav States, comprising the Republics of Bohemia, Poland, and Jugoslavia, and extending from the Baltic to the Adriatic. This Austrian report attributes to the Czechs Pan-Slavistic ambitions which they do not entertain.

It is true that President Masaryk favours a great federation of republics, but not of Slav States alone, but rather of all the newly-formed republics of Central Europe. Thus he desires to include Lithuania in this federation, although the Lithuanians are not Slavs. And he is willing to take the admission even of Hungary and German-Austria into consideration. But the two latter countries can only hope to be received into this federation of Central Europe if they afford satisfactory proof that their political mentality has really changed, that their democracy is not "camouflage," and that they have definitely renounced all desire of dominating their neighbours.

As yet there is, in the opinion of the Czech statesmen, no sign that Hungary and German-Austria have undergone such a transformation and have become reconciled to their future role as States greatly reduced in territory and wealth.

President Masaryk's federative scheme, therefore, is still in a purely theoretical stage.

## A CHURCH COMBINE?

The London Mission Church, together with the Presbyterian Church, United Brethren Mission Church and Congregational Church will probably combine, according to a movement now being considered by the directors of those churches. This will, however, be discussed at a meeting, April 8.

York through the Panama Canal nearly five thousand miles further on account of the prohibitive trans-continental rail rates at present in effect.

It was feared by those present that unless relief was afforded by the railroads, the Pacific Coast would go back to where it was twenty years ago and become a purely local proposition and that no one would be the gainer, therefore they decided to urge the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce to do everything in its power to prevent what they considered would be a calamity to this Coast and endeavour to have such rates established as would tend to develop this great section of the nation and provide tonnage for the American Merchant Marine now being built.

## THE U.S. NAVY.

## FLOATING HOMES.

Destroyers are destroyers all the world over. Men who live in them are content to chase their meals along the floor and grapple with them as they can.

Big ships are much more comfortable. But into life in these America has introduced the amenities of a shore-going existence to a greater degree than any other Power. The United States blue-jacket does not have to scrape his chin adventurously in front of a crooked mirror slung beside a dead light, nor submit his poll to the scissors of a heavy-handed marine. When he wants a shave or a hair-cut he goes to the barber's shop and gets one.

It is a properly equipped shop, too; not a vacant space between guns with a three-legged stool or a "ditty box" dumped in it temporarily for patrons to sit upon. All American battleships have specially fitted barber's shops, which provide the sailors with chairs of the kind used ashore to sit in while trained hairdressers give them "a trim up."

If the American blue-jacket's teeth need "seeing to," he makes for the dental parlour. This is quite apart from the sick bay. Here Jack can have anything done to his teeth, from a simple "filling" to crown and bridge work, for dental surgeons are carried in all first-class ships.

Aboard them, too, tailors, shoemakers, and other tradesmen ply their craft for the sailors' benefit. When patronising any of these the sailor pays with a coupon and the "tradesman" receives a proportion of the money collected upon the "chit."

All American warships are "dry." Neither officers nor men are allowed to have liquor of any kind aboard. But well-stocked dry goods stores are there at which the ship's company can obtain a great variety of canned foods, sweets, cigarettes, and tobacco. Of the latter there is no official issue as in our own Navy. The American sailor buys as he would from a shore tobacconist and chooses the brand he likes best. As for "fags," he can obtain these either in packets or buy a "sack of making" and roll his own.

"Cook of the mess" does not exist in the U.S. Navy. Trained cooks prepare the men's food, which is issued from the galley direct to the messes. Opinions may differ as to whether the American Navy still is, as it undoubtedly used to be, the best fed Navy in the world; but there can be no question as to the excellence and variety of the menus it provides for the lower deck.

Taking it all round, the American blue-jacket has things made very comfortable for him. Certain officers are detailed to run sports of different kinds and kinema shows are nightly fixtures when circumstances permit. But then one finds the "movies" in nearly all fleets. And not nobody appreciates them more than Jack, whatever may be his nationality; for the screen provides him with many hours of pleasant relaxation. —By "Jackstaff."

## CANADIAN EXPORT TRADE.

A further indication of the imminent expansion of Canada's export trade is the fact that two of the largest Canadian chartered banks, the Bank of Montreal and the Royal Bank of Canada, have announced the forthcoming opening of branches in Paris, in order to assist in financing the trade of the Dominion in connection with the reconstruction of the war devastated areas of Europe. The Royal Bank of Canada has also opened a branch office at Barcelona, Spain in connection with the extensive West Indian interests of the bank. The cessation of hostilities has also resulted in the resumption of an aggressive policy on the part of the Canadian chartered banks, which, during November, opened 43 new branch offices in various parts of the Dominion, as against only three opened during the previous month. The majority of the new offices are located in the prairie provinces, where the greatest development is anticipated following the national efforts to increase the food production of the Dominion and to place on the land soldiers returning from overseas.

## SOME "FACTS" ABOUT SCOTS.

## INTERESTING GERMAN DISCOVERIES.

The following is the translation of a descriptive account written by one of the correspondents of the *Phosphor Post* of Baden, relative to the British advance, and the officer who sends it suggests that "its unconscious humour will render it more interesting to the Scottish reader than to the German."

Malmedy, Sunday.—All day long I have been standing amidst the hard-bitten citizens of Malmedy watching the passage of English troops on their way to Rhineland. With stern sorrow in their hearts, but with head erect and eyes flashing with determination to endure all for the sake of their beloved Fatherland, the burghers of Malmedy have stood, hat in hand saluting the colours of an alien foe.

What is more natural than that we Germans, who are the most patient of scientific investigators, should, despite the hard and bitter occasion, find a spectacle even as humiliating as the occupation of our beloved land a matter for detached interest? And, perhaps, some few facts concerning the Scottish regiments of English infantry may be of interest to our sorely tried but undaunted people.

## GERMAN "FACTS" ABOUT SCOTS.

Scotland has always been a wild mysteryland to the people of our country, and there are many curious misapprehensions concerning the "Scottish Highlanders" which I may perhaps dissipate. I have made many visits to Scotland, so perhaps I was not so much startled when the "squirrel" of the bagpipes echoed through the streets, and these fierce, untamed soldiers came marching proudly past. I have seen these men of kilts before, and was not like many of our good ladies of Malmedy, shocked by the bareness of legs, which is so surprising a spectacle.

By now a very number of good German people know that English battalions are not all Scottish, but there are a great many facts which they do not know about Scotland and her war-like people which I am perhaps the first to put on record.

The Highland people are a Celtic race distinct from the English. Their language is different, their manners and customs are altogether at variance with those of the languid southerners. In physiognomy they differ very materially from their southern neighbours. The Scotch have red hair and their features are harder. They are a simple, frugal people, the majority of whom are engaged in hunting the deer which abounds in many parts of Scotland and in fishing the rivers for salmon, trout, and, on some parts of the coast, herrings.

They are intensely religious, their form of worship being Lutheran, and the holiness of a Scottish Sunday is proverbial. On that day no trans runs, all the work ceases, and the sound of the "kirk" bells (it will be observed that the Scottish language is akin to German, and that what is "kirk" in Scottish is "Kirche" in German) rings throughout the land, everywhere may be seen the pious people wending toward their meeting houses.

## "RED HOT" SWORD DANCE.

The Scotchman is trained from his youth in warlike exercises. Every year there are what is known as "Highland Gatherings." These are barbaric festivals, attended by the most astonishingly primitive exercises. For example, one of the favourite competitions is to dance on red-hot swords, and he who dances longest receives a prize, varying in value according to the wealth of the district. Though the young men are stoical in their endurance of suffering, it sometimes happens, that in spite of their efforts wild cries escape them as this exercise is carried out, and in order to drown the cries it is the custom to play the bagpipe vigorously, the players walking up and down to hide from the spectators his agitation. Another test which shows beyond doubt that the Scottish were preparing for this war for many years as known as "putting the shot." In other words, some

throwing, the shot being almost as heavy as a shell from a minenwerfer. During this war the practice enabled the Scottish regiments to dispense with trench mortars. Another exercise is "tossing the caber." A large log of wood is placed in the man's hand, and it is his object to throw it as far as possible. By this system of training the Scottish regiments were able to bridge the St. Quentin canal from a distance. Other methods of preparation which could be seen at all these Highland Gatherings need not be enumerated. They all go to prove that Scotland, by its provocative militarism, played no small part in bringing about the conflict which is now so happily ended.

## WHAT A BAGPIPE IS.

Much has been written and spoken about the so-called bagpipe of Scotland and it will be difficult to describe to a music-loving nation exactly what a bagpipe is. It consists of several pipes attached to a bladder, which is filled with wind by the player, and the so-called music emerges from a number of small, periscopical tubes which hang down the player's back.

The sound thus emitted is even more difficult to describe. If my good German reader can imagine a subdued shriek superimposed upon a sustained moan, accompanying a bal tenor who is singing through his nose he will get some idea of the terrible sound. Bagpipe bands have usually a large number of drummers to regulate the noise, but even with these, the bagpipers, owing to their lousy lungs, are able to make themselves heard.

Another instrument which the truly Scottish admire, but which I have not yet seen, is the pibroch, which in many respects resembles the bagpipes, notably volume of sound produced and in the wild emotions it arouses.

## THE PIBROCH.

The pibroch may be described as a super-bagpipe. It is decorated with tartan ribbons, and is played by the head piper-master. I have often been asked, after my sojourns in Edinburgh, Glasgow, and other Scottish places, why the Scotch wear petticoats instead of trousers, and indeed so many questions have been put to me regarding the national dress of Scotland, that I feel it will not be amiss to initiate our inquiring people into certain Scottish mysteries.

Even as I stood in the streets at Malmedy I heard many questions asked by the populace, such as—"What do they wear underneath?" and "What is that curious thing that hangs before their petticoats?" and "Why do they not wear kneepads?"

But, ah, my good German friends, what would you say if you saw a Highlander in his gala dress as I have seen him, with a wild black feather bag on his head, which is called a bonnet, with his scarlet coat, with white-edged sallets flapping over his hips, with his spats and his ribbons hanging out of his stockings, and his green shawl suspended from his shoulder blades? Then, indeed, would you be overawed and mystified! Then, indeed, you would run to your houses and shut yourselves up before these fierce and barbaric warriors, who carry their shiving brushes in their hats and basket-hilted swords.

## THE "SPORRAN" PUZZLE ELUCIDATED.

The origin of the kilt is obscure, but it probably owes its origin to the hatred of England and English customs. It may also be due to the fact that Scotland was so constantly at war, and battles were so frequent in the old days, that Scotsmen had no chance of taking their clothes off, and so a compromise was effected, whereby they were always half-dressed and half-undressed. The kilt is made in various patterns, in order to distinguish one regiment from another.

The curious thing which hangs in front of the petticoat is called a "sporrán." It is in reality a little skin bag, in which the Scotchman keeps his money. The Scotchman is a very thrifty and careful people, and like to have their money where they can see it. Moreover, it is difficult to pick a "sporrán" as thieves pick pockets without attracting

## NOTICE.

## WISEMAN, LTD.

## TEA DANCES

## TO-NIGHT

(Tuesday), March 11th,

and

Thursday, March 13th.

## NOTICE.

## BANK OF CHINA

## HONGKONG.

UNDER instructions from Head Office Peking a branch of the above Bank has this day been established in Hongkong at No 20 and 21 Connaught Road and the following officers have been appointed and authorised to sign on behalf of the Bank.

Mr. Tsupes Pei ..... Manager

Mr. D. R. McEuen Sub-Manager

Mr. Li Hai Yin Assistant Manager.

the attention and exciting the annoyance of the warrior.

Scottish soldiers are recruited at Highland gatherings, such as I have already described, and are then sent to Edinburgh Castle, where the oath is administered under the Scottish flag, and a national dish, called "haggis," is eaten to the solemn piping of the bags.

## ORIGIN OF "HOGMANAY."

I will not attempt in the space of this article to do more than touch upon Scottish customs, many of which bear a curious resemblance to those which are celebrated in German folk songs. Many sore hearts in Germany will be the sorer to know that the Scottish are not a truly Christian nation like ourselves. They do not celebrate Christmas as do other Christians, but reserve their festivities for a feast called "Hogmanay," which usually falls on New Year's Day. "Hogmanay" is one of the heathen deities whom the Scotch-lenders still worship, and resembles Thor and Woden in his convivial character.

On the whole the Scotch are an admirable people, although steeped in foolish superstitions, and still awaiting that uplift which only the German spirit could have given to the dark and benighted people of the world. That, alas, is now denied them, and I can only hope that our friends on the Rhine who will be brought into contact with them for the next few years, will, by example and precept, contribute to the education of this picturesque race.

From where I write I can see through my window another Scottish regiment approaching. They are marching in regular step, and are singing that famous Scottish air, "Keep the home fires burning" ("hame" is Scottish for "home").

It is thy day, oh Scotchman! Germania lies prostrate at the kilted foot of her enemy! Looking up she sees nothing but hate and envy in the hard features of these our northern men! Can she see anything else, any promise of happy days to come? Who knows? Perhaps this Highland Scotsman will some day be master of the fortune which brought him to our cultural land, and when our streets no longer echo to his "hosen" and "brogues" and the "squirrel" of his bagpipe no longer startles the little children of their beds, we shall think of him as a kindly

## NOTICE.

## NOTICE.

## HONGKONG HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

ANNUAL SHOW of Flowers & Vegetables will be held in the BOTANIC GARDENS.

## THURSDAY

13th March at 2 p.m. to 6 p.m. Admission 5/-

(children half price). Mrs. Gurner will present the prizes at 5 p.m.

## FR DAY

14th March at 1 p.m. to 6 p.m. Admission 30 cents

The Band of the 18th Infantry will play on both afternoons. Tea will be obtainable on the Ground.

H. B. L. DOWBIGGIN, Hon. Secretary. Hongkong, 5th March, 1919.

## G. R.

## 1919-20.

SEALED Tenders will be received at the R. N. Hospital until 10 a.m. on the 20th March, 1919, from persons desirous of supplying Beef, Mutton, Fowls, Pork, Bread, Cheese, Pure Cow's Milk, Aerated Waters, Ice, and other provisions, and necessities for the year ending 31st March, 1920.

Printed Forms of Tender and further particulars can be obtained at the R. N. Hospital. The right to reject the lowest or any Tender is reserved.

G. A. DREAPER, Surgeon Captain. R. N. Hospital, Hongkong. 10th March, 1919.

## G. R.

All persons, with the exception of those of Chinese race, desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person between the hours of 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. daily, at THE PASS OFFICE, POST OFFICE BUILDING.

Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers.

All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916. Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G. P. O. and at all Police Stations.

The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.

## THE GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO. LTD.

THE THIRTIETH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the Offices of the Company, St. George's Building, Chater Road, Victoria, Hongkong on Saturday, the 22nd day of March, 1919, at 11.30 o'clock in the forenoon for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the Directors for the year ending 31st December, 1918, and declaring a Dividend. The TRANSFER BOOK of the Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY, the 13th March, 1919, until SATURDAY, the 22nd March, 1919, both days inclusive.

By order of the BOARD OF DIRECTORS. Hongkong, 5th March, 1919.

## HONGKONG CLUB.

NOTICE.—The Thirty-third Yearly General Meeting of the Members of the Hongkong Club will be held in the Club House on FRIDAY, the 14th March, 1919, at 5.30 p.m.

By Order. H. B. L. DOWBIGGIN, Hon. Secretary.



## WAR'S IMPRINTS.

BY AUGUSTUS MUIR.

It is an interesting question to consider in what way war has left its imprint on the millions of warriors who left hearth and home, passed safely through the fiery furnace, and are soon again to tread the paths of peace.

Each individual has, of course, been affected in a different way, but to see who had close dealings in 1914 with the men as they flowed from the recruiting office to the training-ground, and who has now equally close dealings with them as they gather their belongings together in preparation for departure, there are certain clear traits which can be read, certain distinct imprints which war has left on the mass.

And these imprints will affect our national life in a manner which is almost incalculable.

First on the list I would place self-confidence. This has never been a national quality. In the past we have always been potters.

But for a change. The men who rolled up patriotically in 1914 lacked the self-confident glint in the eye, the square tilt about the jaw, and the crisp walk which they now have got.

In 1914, taking them as a mass, they would walk round a problem, think about it for a bit, make up their minds, change them, and start again. To-day the situation is boldly summed up and the action taken is speedy, energetic, and confident. That is one of war's imprints.

Next, I would place a new enlarged sense of national esprit de corps. In the Army there has been an almost plantainous jumbling up of social caste. Save in certain hoity-toity messes, caste simply doesn't exist.

A man's a man. An N.C.O. is an N.C.O. An officer is an officer. And get on with the war. That has been the rule of thumb. And it has bred an amazing sense of social unity. A battalion or a battery is a little nation by itself, and you can't live long in one before you learn the elements of unity and brotherhood, and realise the folly of the old "mass and class" idea. The new sense of national esprit de corps will make us better citizens, as well as heartier fighters, if fighting be necessary.

Another of war's imprints is an amazing belief in luck—a care-free confidence in the future. This has always, to some extent, been a national quality, in sport as well as business; but consider a million men facing death daily. What is the mental attitude? It is this—"To-day I may be killed. Well, if it's coming, it's coming—meanwhile, I'm having breakfast."

There is no philosophy on earth that can teach more. To seize the passing moment and make the most of it, to do your duty and hang the consequences, and to have an implicit faith in the future—that attitude is an imprint which has been stamped in varying degrees on every man who has borne the tense burden of war.

## GAYER GOLF.

NOVEL CONTESTS.

R. Enderby Howard writes from London under date of December 24 as follows:—

There are people who urge that the phrase "holiday golf" cannot be other than an extravagant expression of an idea; that the very nature of the game is to stimulate its devotees into a spirit of grim and solemn endeavour, which nobody associates with days of amusement. All the same, there are occasions when golf is pursued with a light heart that worries little about fizzes, and one of these occasions is Christmas.

One club has been so irresponsible as to promote for Christmas Day a competition for a pig, the prize to be awarded for the worst score of the day! In the great majority of cases, however, there will be no rallying forth with cards and pencils to keep scores this Christmastide. Players will arrange their own matches with their old friends and make them as novel or as serious as they please. Not unnaturally, there is a tendency to resort to some of the gayer forms of rivalry, which partake of the nature of "freak" matches.

One well-known player, for instance, is going to meet a golfer not long back from the war, and as the latter never has been good at the game and has been out of touch with it for years, the accomplished performer proposes to give a stroke a hole all the way round. In addition, if he leads at the half distance he is going to give as many bisques on the homeward journey as he stands holes up at the turn. This looks at first sight to be a sound if rather frolicsome way of producing a close contest, but golf is full of pitfalls, and if the good player happens to hold a substantial lead at the turn I should not be surprised to see him beaten.

This kind of match is not exactly new. I remember Harry Vardon playing such a game at Ganton. He thought at the outset that he had made a good handicapping bargain. He did particularly well going out and stood seven holes up at the turn. Then it occurred to him that in addition to giving a stroke a hole coming home he would have to concede seven bisques, while the other fellow would take whatever he pleased. This sudden increase in the formidableness of the task disconcerted Vardon, and he only just managed to have the match. As he explained, if he had taken care to be no more than one up at the turn he would have had to give but one bisque coming home, and very likely he would have won.

Bisques—the principle of allowing the receiving player to take his stroke wherever he wants them instead of at pre-arranged holes—have not been used except on rare occasions in club competitions as a means of conducting handicaps, but they have enjoyed a good deal of popularity in private games. In these days when, after four and a half years of other interests, nobody is quite sure whether his handicap represents his form, bisques are as likely as the ordinary method of giving and receiving strokes to produce a close game. For that reason they are reviving.

They have an attraction of their own in the sense that the receiver has to make up his mind when it will be worth his while to take and how many to take at a time. The writer once engaged in a match in which he kept six bisques up his sleeve for the last two holes and lost them all and the match as well as the seventeenth. The experience of golfers who have tried bisques extensively is that the best basis for arranging the handicaps is for the lower handicap player to give half the number of strokes that he would concede on the club handicaps if the strokes had to come in at prescribed holes. Thus, if ordinarily he would give 6 strokes, he ought to concede 3 bisques. Where the allowance is large it is usually possible for the better player to give rather more than half the ordinary number of strokes. If, for instance, he would concede 15 at prescribed holes, he ought to be able to give 8 or 9 bisques. It is where the players are fairly evenly matched that bisques prove very valuable to the taker. He does not always need the stroke to which he is entitled at a prescribed hole. When he has a bisque he can use it where he likes.

Another "unofficial" form of golf which is winning its way back to favour is a contest known as the "greensome." Precisely why it bears that title nobody is sure. I believe that players at Brancaster—that splendid but remote course in Norfolk, situated seven miles from anywhere worth mentioning—claim to have invented it. It is an eminently companionable and easy-going kind of contest for a Christmas party of four—not so solemn as the foursome and less crowded with endeavour than the four-ball match.

There are two players a side and everybody drives. Then each side selects its better driver as representing the confederacy's effort from the tee, and continues only with the ball with which the better driver has been made. Thus a more or less satisfactory start from the teeing ground is ensured, since there are two chances, and the remainder of the hole is played as in an old-fashioned foursome. There are still a great many golfers who have not tried this hybrid but interesting form of "team" match, and a number who propose to make it the medium of their Yuletide rivalry.

## NO BIRCH FOR SOLDIERS.

For the first time, it is believed, since its institution, a decision of the Court of Criminal Appeal has been overruled by the Home Secretary. Some time ago the Court substituted for seven years penal servitude, passed by Mr. Justice Coleridge on two Canadian soldiers, a sentence of hard labour for 12 months and 20 strokes each with the cat-o'-nine-tails. The charge against the two men was one of robbery and assault at Grays, Essex. A remarkable scene followed the Court of Appeal. One of the men, Frank Caba, broke down and wept bitterly. The other, James Swanson, said he had been drinking and remembered nothing. Now the Court of Criminal Appeal, after consultation with the presiding judge, has ordered the remission of the sentence of corporal punishment.

## BRITISH IN BASRAH.

REFORMS IN LAW COURTS

The British administration in Basrah is rapidly developing and the following interesting article which appears in the *Basrah Times*, gives some of the salient features of the changes that have been introduced in the re-organisation of the Law Courts in the Iraq province in which Basrah is situated:—

The historic City which forms the Capital of the Wilayat has no doubt traditional records, handed down from the days of its early importance in the world of Islam, of Justice meted out by the venerable and reverend among the citizens, but circumstances have withheld from Basrah those literary and legal associations of the Bench and Bar which most important capitals boast. For about 50 years before the advent of the British, Ottoman Law was dispensed in the Wilayat in the Turkish language, by an unsympathetic Government, and, in that time, the people learned to recognise and become accustomed to the spirit of the system, the fact that the letter was in a foreign tongue did not inspire them to embrace law as a profession, nor did the fact that the litigants were unable to understand the proceedings to satisfy the feelings of the most fatalistic. Under the Turkish rule, the fact that petitions submitted in Arabic were ignored and even torn up was significant. The law was not for the people and was therein unsoundly administered.

## EXODUS OF TURKISH OFFICIALS.

Apprehending the arrival of the British in Basrah, the judicial staff attached to the Turkish Law Courts fled to Bagdad taking with them the knowledge of local procedure and leaving very incomplete documentary evidence behind them when one considers the fact that Turkish was a language as little known to the Occupying administrators as it seems to have been to the local population. Those who occupied the post of barristers and pleaders in pre-British days were formed of two classes; those who had studied for and obtained diplomas of law at the Schools of Constantinople and Adana, with a few who had received the less recognised certificate of an older School at Bagdad, and a number of retired Government officials whose knowledge of the law and the Turkish language fitted them for the task. The Qadhi of Basrah, Ali Wahabi, was one of the fugitives, but he disappeared, after arrival at Bagdad, at the instigation of the 'Askari Bey, the Wali of Basrah, for whom he had officiated temporarily, and whose ostensible excuse was that the Qadhi had, in his haste, left behind him certain documents which he should have guarded with his life.

Now, it is a well-known fact that British rule is no sooner instituted in any part of the world than British justice is available to all classes in such a form as will be amenable to the people of that part and at the same time be compatible with the high standard necessary for the greatest good of the greatest number. The exodus of the indigenous lawyers of Basrah and the state of the records, together

with the difficulties of what was to the Arabs a foreign tongue combined to make the task of the pioneers of British legal administration a difficult problem and so it was necessary to adopt a method of procedure as suitable as possible to the wants of the country and with which the British administrators were thoroughly acquainted.

## INDIAN CODE OF LAW ADOPTED.

Consequently from August 1, 1915, the Indian Code of Law was adopted in the Basrah Wilayat and put into effect by judges and officials whose experience, in what might be called the world's model administrative service, was extensive. Bagdad has, however, always been administered under the Turkish Code and the authorities have come to the conclusion, after three years of sifting and sorting out pre-war records in the Basrah Wilayat, that one code of law embracing the whole of Iraq is not only desirable, but that the people of the country will naturally prefer to litigate under a system of law to which they are accustomed.

From January 1, 1919, the courts of the Basrah Wilayat have re-adopted the old Turkish Code, with one great improvement or concession—call it what you may—that Arabic is to be the language of the court. This will allow the litigants of Iraq to have an actual knowledge that true justice is being dispensed. It will teach them that he who is worthy of redress can come openly into court and understand how and why he should obtain it; why and how he who is in the wrong should suffer. It will foster local interest in forensic knowledge and will subsequently inspire a bond of understanding between the people and a Government which is working for their welfare.

## THE TURKISH CODE.

The Turkish code is based upon the "Code Napoleon," and is almost identical with the courts in Egypt, and even more modern than that in vogue in Cyprus. In Basrah, as regards criminal procedure, the Indian Penal and Indian Criminal Procedure Codes will still be maintained, for the obvious reason that, as the Turkish Criminal Code is based, literally, on the "Code Napoleon" of the year 1803, many of the sentences are obsolete. Incarceration in a fortress is one, and we have no "Chateaux d'If" in Mesopotamia. At present the Turkish Penal Code in use in Egypt is under the consideration of a Commission which will no doubt put forward suggestions for its modernisation. In 1912, the Government of the Young Turk Party revised the Turkish Code and instituted many improvements in its fabric, but in Basrah there has been found no trace of the amendments.

## THE BENCH OF THE COURT.

The Bench of the Court of First Instance in Basrah is composed of three Judges, the President, Mr. H. F. Forbes, I. C. S., Khan Sahib Mirza Mahomed Khan and Salsima Faidhi Effendi. Mr. Forbes combines the experience of a long legal career in India, with study and practical knowledge of Turkish Law. The Khan Sahib is well-known in Basrah. He has helped to administer justice since the

## COMMERCIAL NEWS

DUTCH EAST INDIES TRADE.

The movement of which mention was made in the "Morning Post" recently for the formation of a Netherlands East Indies Chamber of Commerce in London for the promotion of British trading interests in the Dutch Colonies has already received the support of a large number of financial, engineering, and trading firms, and an influential Committee has been formed to carry out the preliminary arrangements. The meeting at which the Committee was appointed was attended by representatives of between twenty and thirty firms, and about a hundred letters were received from others regretting their inability to attend, but expressing their sympathy with the movement. A resolution was adopted in the following terms:—"That a Chamber of Commerce be formed in London for the furtherance of British interests in the Netherlands East Indies and that a Preliminary Committee be formed to take whatever steps may be necessary to attain the objects in view. The following were appointed as a Committee, with power to add to their number: Mr. A. C. MacLachlan, of Messrs. MacLachlan and Co., Chairman of the Dutch Advisory Committee of the War Trade Department; Mr. N. G. McLean, of Messrs. MacLachlan and Co.; Hon. C. H. Strutt, chairman of the Anglo-Dutch Plantations of Java (Limited); Mr. F. A. Roberts, of Messrs. Begg, Roberts, and Co., also on the Netherlands East Indies Committee of the Rubber Growers' Association; Mr. W. J. U. Woolcock, general manager, Association of British Chemical Manufacturers; Mr. George Croll, director of Harisons and Crosfield (Limited); Mr. E. W. Burch, of Messrs. Francis Peck and Co. (Limited); and Mr. H. S. Abrahamson, managing director of the Association of Quinine Manufacturers in Allied Countries; with Lieutenant Colonel M. Morgan Owen, D.S.O., as hon. secretary pro tem. It was authoritatively announced at the meeting that the movement had the official support of all the Imperial Government Departments concerned in foreign trade, and that it was proposed to work in cordial co-operation with the Dutch authorities and the representatives of Dutch business interest in the Netherlands East Indies.

British occupation and has many years of legal experience in the Gulf, Sulaiman Faidhi Effendi is an inhabitant of Basrah who represented the City in the Turkish Parliament. He acted as a Judge for a time in Turkish days. It is a well-known fact that he is a strong advocate of education and was the founder of an Arab School in Basrah. This beneficial step did not, however, please the Turks, who objected to the teaching of the National language. Consequently, they acquired the school as a medium for the propagation of the Turkish language. The Court of Appeal will at present sit at Bagdad. This re-adoption of the familiar system, with Arabic as the official medium, is one of the many steps on the path of progress which has been made since the advent of the British and should be gladly received by all thoughtful persons who have the general welfare of Iraq at heart.

## GIFTS OF WAR.

THINGS THE SOLDIER HAS GAINED.

There comes the hour when the soldier sits down to reckon up what he has lost and gained through the war. Shattered health or a broken body may have to go down on one side of the account, with the years of neglect of the chosen occupation of life, and in many cases a definite, calculable loss of money. For a great number it has been in every way an expensive business to go out to fight for England, and remembrance of what it has cost may bring a certain bitterness. But this is not all.

Taken from his home and made to move at the bidding of invisible authority, the soldier has been shown the glory which is England. At the end of his service he has seen more of the splendid places of our own land than he has seen in all the years of peace. In the other days it had been necessary for me to move about the country more freely than most people, yet it remained for war to take me and lead me to places, more lovely and more to be desired than many that I had known.

Beyond our own shores many of us have been taken to see the beauty of lands that are very far off. We have learnt the way of the sun across the desert, we have seen how Olympus stands in the sky, have come to the ancient place of Valletta. We have pictures that will not fade and store of memories, so that the map of the world is no longer meaningless to us, but brings visions of remembered splendour.

Together with the pictures, war has given us a very great deal of knowledge. Much of it, of course, has no part in the occupations of peace. It is not going to help me very much in the future to understand the working of a Lewis gun, to be acquainted with the intricacies of a Mills grenade, or to be able to fire with fair accuracy 15 rounds a minute with a Service rifle. But there are other things. War has opened my eyes and taught me how to use them when looking at towns, at spaces of open land, or into the faces of men. It has taught me to read a map as easily as I can read this printed page; it has taught me how discipline is the affirmation and not the negation of freedom.

And there are gifts of war to the body, even though it may have damaged the body. There has come a power of enduring hardship without discomfort which no one will understand who has not learnt how pleasantly a man may sleep on the bare ground or how easy it is to go for a day without a meal.

It may not be possible to balance the ledger, but each in his fashion decides whether he has lost or gained. And I for one have to write myself down among those to whom on the balance the war has been profitable.—By Harold Lake.

## DISTURBANCES IN KOREA.

According to Mr. Noda, Japanese Minister of Communications, who has returned from Seoul after attending ex-Emperor Yi's funeral, the reported riot at Seoul was not serious. The chief priest of the Tientas sect, who was the instigator, is now under arrest and several others were arrested. Mr. Noda declined to answer the question whether or not the agitation was political. It is generally believed that the riotous movement, which was participated in by many students, including girls, was of a political-religious nature, but was not deeprooted, and there is no cause for serious apprehension.

TO-NIGHT!

FREDONY AND VAUDEVILLE COMPANY

COMPLETE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME

FREDONY

PRESENTS

THE COSMOPOLITAN SYMPHONY

impersonating the world's greatest composers.

NEW SONGS.

Miss ASTA ERICKSEN

Woodford Stanger

NEW ITEMS.

NEW DANCES.

Mlle. LEONA

and her dancing orchestra

THEATRE



# BROSSARD, MOPIN & CO.

Telegraphic Address—BROSSARD  
Telephone—2566.

CIVIL ENGINEERS,  
ARCHITECTS and SURVEYORS,  
King's Building,  
HONGKONG.

Codes, A.B.C., 5th, A.Z. Français.  
Bentley's, Omnibus and Private.

Agencies:—SAIGON, SINGAPORE, HAIPHONG, PEKIN & TIENTSIN.

**REINFORCED CONCRETE WORKS:**  
Road and Railway Bridges, Bunds, Wharves, Weirs, Retaining Walls, Dams, Industrial Buildings, Towers, Tanks, Godowns, Frameworks, Culverts, Vaults, Floors, Roofs, Piles (thollow and full), all lengths and sizes, Soles and Foundation platforms, Chimneys, Poles for supporting Telegraph and Telephone lines and carrying Electric Light and Power.

**COMMISSION, IMPORT & EXPORT:**  
Industrial materials for railways, factories, mines, iron, steel, pipes, angle bars, steel joists, iron sheets, motors and Ficht's fire-proof safes.

REINFORCED CONCRETE IS ABSOLUTELY  
FIRE PROOF AND OFFERS SUBSTANTIAL  
RESISTANCE TO EARTHQUAKE SHOCK.

## SOME OF THE IMPORTANT WORK ALREADY EXECUTED.

1910.—Barracks in Thudamot for the French Government, Indo-China.	1913-14.—Banque de l'Indo-Chine, Singapore.
1911.—Wharves at Pulo-Bukom, Singapore, for the Standard Oil Co.	1914.—Chartered Bank of I. A. & C. Singapore.
1912.—Central Market, Saigon, superficial area 320' x 330'.	1914.—Coaling Wharf at Hongay with Crane Railway, 5 tons.
1912.—Bridge with swing span at Saigong Cambodge, length 173'.	1915.—Wharf for French Government Mail steamers in 30 ft. water, Bangkok.
1913.—Water tower on pillars 30 ft. high (25,000 gals.) Saigon Railway.	1915.—Bridge of 740 ft. length in 20' water; span 90 ft. Comay, Indo-China.
1914.—Bridge of 330 ft. in length in 36' water; span 90 ft. at Rachgia, Indo-China.	1917.—Railway ferry boat of reinforced concrete at Johore.

## SOME OF THE IMPORTANT WORK IN HAND.

Steamer of 2,500 tons in R. C. at Saigon.	New Godown at Kowloon, Hongkong.
Banque Industrielle de Chine, Haiphong.	Grand Hotel, Peking.
	Several steamers 2,000 tons, Tientsin.

## MARINE CONSTRUCTION:

Lighters (river and sea) up to 1,000 tons. Hulks, Ferry Boats, in steel, wood and reinforced concrete. Sea going ships in reinforced concrete and wood. Steamers and Sailing-vessels up to any tonnage.

## IRON WORK:

Frame work, machine tools, boilers, and industrial installations.

## PUBLIC AND PRIVATE WORKS

Private and Public Buildings, Factories, Godowns, Tunnels, Foundations in bad ground, by compressed air, Walls, Drains, Sewers, Churches, Hotels and Hospitals.

M. M. Brossard, Mopin and Co., shall be pleased to examine, free of charge, all technical and industrial questions and are prepared to supply specifications and plans on every kind of metallic or reinforced concrete construction which may be required. Address as above or to their agents, Wm. C. JACK & Co., Ltd., 14 Des Voeux Road, Central.

# Reinforced Concrete SPECIALISTS.

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

WEDNESDAY, the 12th March 1919,

commencing at 12 o'clock (noon) at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street.

One Crow-Eikhart Roadster 4 passenger Motor Car.

(Just Unpacked)

N.B. The above car can be inspected by appointment and is only being sold as owner is short of leaving the Colony.

Terms: Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT, Auctioneer.

## EXCHANGE.

SELLING.	
T/T Demand	3/4 15/16
30 d/s	3/1 1/16
60 d/s	3/1 3/16
4 m/s	3/2 5/16
T/T Shanghai	Nom.
T/T Singapore	131
T/T Japan	143
T/T India	Nom.
Demand, India	Nom.
T/T San Francisco	72 1/2
San Francisco	72 1/2
T/T Java	17 1/4
T/T Manila	Nom.
T/T France	3 8
Demand, Paris	3 3/4

—BUYING.

4 m/s. L/C	3/2
4 m/s. D/P	3/2 1/4
6 m/s. L/C	3/2 3/4
30 d/s. Sydney and Melbourne	3/2 1/4
30 d/s. San Francisco	74 1/4
4 m/s. Marks	Nom.
4 m/s. France	4 1/2 1/4
6 m/s. France	4 20 1/4
Demand, Germany	73
Demand, New York	73
T/T Bombay	Nom.
Demand, Bombay	Nom.
T/T Calcutta	Nom.
Demand, Calcutta	Nom.
Demand, Manila	148
Demand, Singapore	131
On Haiphong	Nom.
On Saigon	Nom.
On Bangkok	50 1/4
Sovereign	84 1/2 Nom.
Gold Sovereign	4 60
Bar Silver	per oz. 47 1/4

## SUBSIDIARY COINS

DISCOUNT PER \$100.

100 cts sub.	100 cts.
50 cts sub.	100 cts.
25 cts sub.	100 cts.
10 cts sub.	100 cts.
5 cts sub.	100 cts.
2 cts sub.	100 cts.
1 cts sub.	100 cts.

## NOTICE.

### PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

TUESDAY, the 18th March, 1919

commencing at 2.30 p.m.

at No. 4 Fairview, Kowloon.

The Whole of the Valuable Household Furniture comprising—

Tapestry covered couch & easy chairs, teak music cabinet, Canton blackwood joss table, lady's desk, tables, teapots & flower stands, electric lamps & table fans, lace curtains, carpets & rugs etc. etc.

Teak folding dining table & chairs, teak sideboard with bevelled mirror, marble mantel clock, and d. teak overmantel vases, ornaments, glass & crockery ware, cutlery etc. etc.

Double brass mounted iron bedsteads, teak wardrobes with bevelled mirror, toilet table, marble top washstand, chest of drawers, etc. etc.

Also

Authoriano by Rachel (in fine condition)

12-bore Hammerless Gun by Riley

Gramophone & Records

Sunbeam Bicycle (4 speeds)

And

Severa oil paintings by French Artists and water colours by European & Japanese artists.

On view from Monday, the 17th inst.

Catalogue will be issued.

Terms: Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT, Auctioneer.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

THURSDAY 13th March, 1919,

commencing at 11 a.m.

at the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co's No. 78 godown, (Kowloon)

(For account of the concerned)

170 bundles 3' x 16' 18' Round Steel Bars

180 bundles 3' x 18' 20' Round Steel Bars

1200 pieces 3' x 18' 20' Round Steel Bars

383 pieces 3' x 18' 20' Round Steel Bars

On View Now.

Terms:—Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT, Auctioneer.

## NOTICE.

### PUBLIC AUCTION

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

FRIDAY, the 14th March, 1919.

commencing at 2.30 p.m.

at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street.

A Large Quantity of Valuable Household Furniture comprising—

Cherrywood drawing room suite, cherrywood desk & chair, Chesterfield cruetes & easy chair, blackwood tables, stool & flower stands, teak chiffonier, teak desk & bookcases, pictures, engravings, carpets, rugs etc. etc.

Teak extension dining table & chairs, teak sideboard & dinner wagon, teak overmantel, ice chest, dinner & dessert services, glass ware, cutlery etc. etc.

Double brass & teak bedsteads, teak single & double wardrobes with bevelled glass doors, dressing table & washstand, toilet crockery, etc. etc.

Also

1 Cabinet Gramophone & records

2 Cottage pianos

1 Gent's bicycle

2 Enamelled baths

1 Microscope

Several typewriters (Oliver, National, Smith etc) in fine condition.

AND

6 pairs English Canaries

1 Green Brazilian Talking Parrot and cage.

On view from Thursday the 13th March 1919.

Catalogue will be issued.

Terms: Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT, Auctioneer.

THE HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA WAR SAVINGS ASSOCIATION

APPLICATION for Membership of the above Association may be obtained from all the Banks or from the undersigned.

THE UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANCUN, LTD.

Extraordinary Secretaries & Treasurer

Hongkong, 15th January, 1919.

## NOTICE.

### CHINA SUGAR REFINING COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE.—The FORTY-FIRST ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Office of the General Agents, Pedder's Street, on THURSDAY the 27th instant at 11.30 A.M. for the purpose of receiving the Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December 1918.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be CLOSED from the 1st to 4th March, both days inclusive.

JARDINE MATHESON & CO. LTD., General Agents.

Hongkong, 4th March, 1919.

G. R.

NOTICE.—The public are earnestly requested to co-operate with the Police in the enforcement of these regulations.

1. Keep to the left.

2. Foot passengers must keep to the pavement where such exists.

3. Slow moving traffic and coolies bearing loads must keep near the kerb on the left hand side of the road.

4. Fast traffic must keep in the centre of the road on its own side e.g. motor cars and rickshaws.

5. On roads not used for wheeled traffic foot passengers must keep to the left of the road.

6. Overtaking vehicles must pass the vehicle overtaken on the right except where the overtaken vehicle is a tramcar. In the latter case the overtaking vehicle may pass the tramcar on either side providing he has a clear view ahead.

These rules should be strictly adhered to, to prevent obstruction and congestion of traffic.

By Order of the

CAPT. SUPT. OF POLICE

Hongkong, 28th January, 1919.

## BANKS.

### THE BANK OF CHINA.

#### GOVERNMENT BANK.

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 22nd November, 1917.)

Authorised Capital ..... \$80,000,000.00

Paid-up Capital ..... \$19,779,808.00

Reserve Funds ..... \$3,197,400.00

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.

BRANCHES & SUB-BRANCHES:

(Peking): Haining, Tungchow, (North): Miyun, Chohsien, Pashien, Nialansan, Hsuanhua, (Chihli): Tientsin, Paotinfu, Lutai, Tsinhsien, Sangfang, Shunhefu, Tangshan, Taming, Chohhsien Weinsien, (Manchuria): Changchun, Mooken, Kirin, Teishihar, Newchang, Liaoyuan, Heho, Hsinmingfu, Taonanfu, Harbin, Daili, Antung, Tiching, Chinghsien, Sifeng, Helan, Suifu, Hallenfu, Ninguta, Kungchaling, Liaoyang, Fuyi, Yenchi, Kaipingien (Hupei): Hankow, Shasi, Ichang, (Hunan): Changsha, (Kiangsu): Shanghai, Nanking, Soochow, Yangchow, Chinkiang, Wushih, Hsuehchow, Tungchow, (South): Tunkiangpo, (Shantung): Tsinan, Taingiao, Chefoo, Terghsien, Lintsinhsien, (Shansi): Taiyuanfu, Yungsheng, Sinkiansien, Tatungfu, (Honan): Kaitung, Chowkiakow, Hsuhshien, (Kwangtung): Hongkong, Canton, Swatow, Kungchow, Fokien): Foochow, Amoy, Hankow, Chuanchowfu, Changchowfu, Santuao, (Chekiang): Hanchow, Shaoching, Hanchowfu, Kashing, Wenchow, Ninpo, Lanchi, Yuyao, Haimen, (Kiangsi): Nanchang, Kinkiang, Kanchowfu, Chintehchen, Chian, (Anhui): Wuhu, Ankang, Pangtong, Luchowfu, Tating, Tungki, Luau, (Szechuen): Kweichow, Kweichowfu, (Shand): Sianfu, Hanchungfu, (Suiyuan): Kweichow, Paotow, chen (Tsahar): Kalgan Fengchen, (Urga): Urga, Hakiatao.

HONGKONG BRANCH.

Interest allowed on current accounts and fixed deposits. Terms on application. Every description of Banking Business transacted. Loans granted on approved securities. Special facilities for home exchange.

TSUYEE PEL, Manager.

RAMSAY & CO.

WE HAVE A LARGE STOCK OF

REPAIRS WHICH ARE EXECUTED BY

EXPERT MECHANICS.

WE ARE IN THE BEST POSITION TO

SUPPLY TYRE REPAIRS FOR

ALL TYPES OF VEHICLES.

REPAIRS WHICH ARE EXECUTED BY

EXPERT MECHANICS.

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ALL TYPES OF VEHICLES.

REPAIRS WHICH ARE EXECUTED BY

EXPERT MECHANICS.

## BANKS.

### BANK OF CANTON, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and

General Banking Business

Transacted.

INTEREST ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

For 3 Months 3% per annum

For 6 Months 4% per annum.

For 12 Months 4 1/2% per annum.

LOO POON SHAN, Chief Manager.

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE.

Subscribed Capital—Frances 45,000,000.

Paid up ..... 22,500,000.

(1/2 of the Capital, i.e. Frances 22,500,000, subscribed by the Government of the Chinese Republic.)

Chairman of the Board of Directors: Andre Barthelot.

General Manager: A. J. Parrotte.

HEAD OFFICE: 4, Rue Saint Lazare, PARIS.

BRANCHES: PEKING

SHANGHAI

HAIPHONG

HONGKONG

YUNNANFU

HAFOU

SAIGON

FRANCE: Société Générale pour favoriser le Développement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

LONDON: London County West- minster & Parr's Bank Ltd. London.

Joint City & Midland Bank, Ltd.

NEW YORK: Redmond & Co.

Correspondents in the chief commercial centres of the world.

Telegraphic Address: CHIBANKIND.

Interest on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Local Currency and in Gold. Terms on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Special facilities for French exchange.

M. ROUET DE JOURNEL, Manager.

HONGKONG BRANCH.

Queen's Building, 1, Chater Road. Tel. 3440.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE (FRENCH BANK).

Head Office: 15 bis Rue La Fayette, Paris.

Capital ..... Frs. 48,000,000.

Reserves ..... 50,000,000.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Bangkok, Hongkong, Saigon, Canton, Peking, Tientsin, Shanghai, Hankow, Yunnanfu, Haifong, Hafo, Pondichery.

IN FRANCE: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.

IN LONDON: The National Provincial & Union Bank of England Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

IN NEW YORK: J. P. Morgan & Co.

Interest allowed on current accounts and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

A. SIRE, Acting Manager.

Hongkong, October 21st, 1918.

THE BANK OF EAST ASIA LTD.

司公限有行銀亞東

Head Office

No. 2, Queen's Road Central.



## NOTICES.



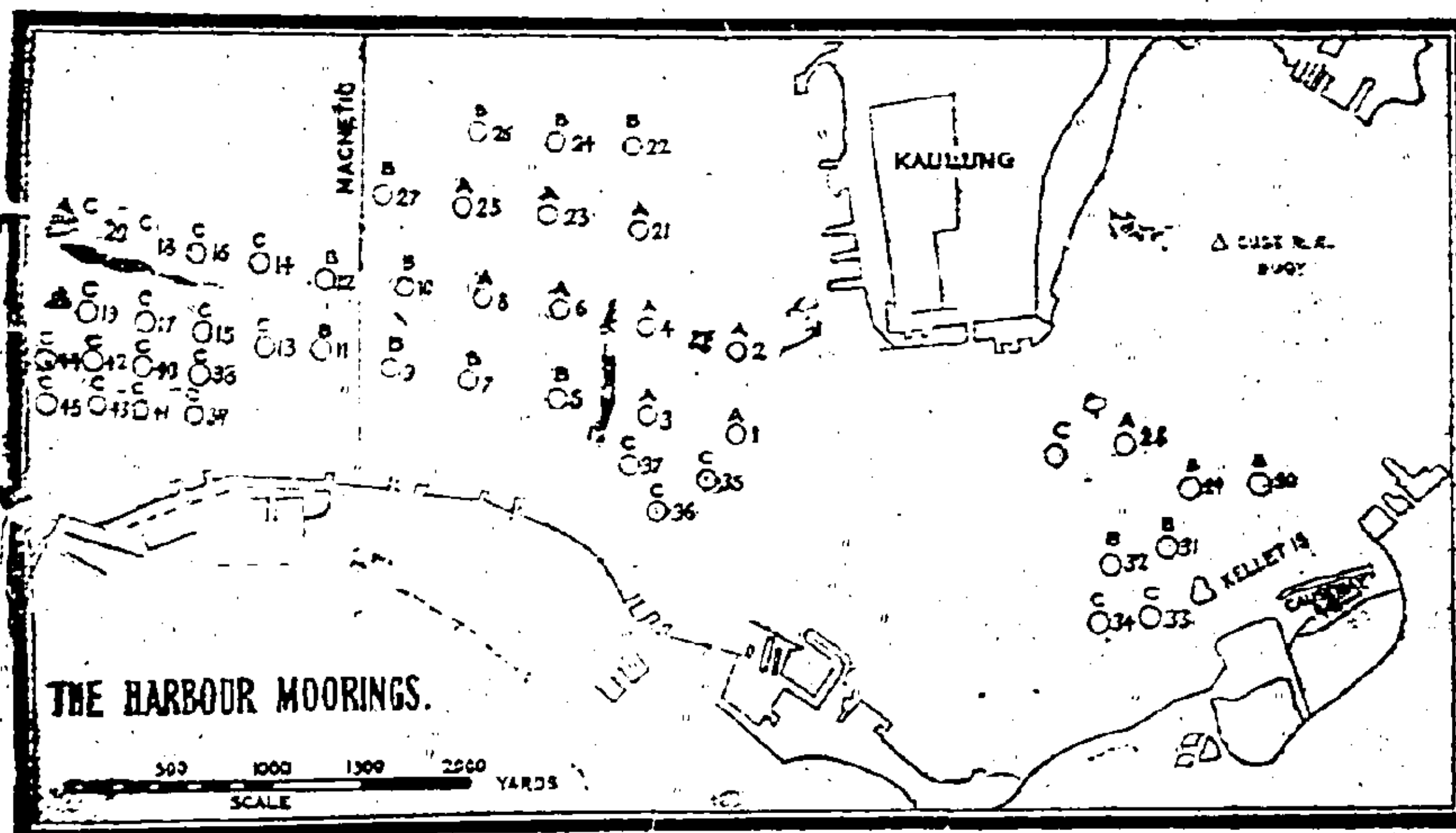
There is an instantly recognisable flavor to "Felucca" which distinguishes it from other Egyptian Cigarettes. This flavor, which is only obtained from the finest selected leaf, has secured for "Felucca" by far the largest sale of any Egyptian high-grade in the Orient.

A new stock of "Felucca" Cigarettes is on sale at all leading tobacconists. Send for a tin today.

Manufactured in Cairo by Maspero Freres

This advertisement issued by British-American Tobacco Co. Ltd.

## SHIPPING.



## SHIPPING.

## VESSELS ARRIVED.

March 11.

Hasyus, 1207, Br. Capt. Puckett, Wahoo, B. & S. - Mooring - C 20.  
Hok Canton, 848, Br. Capt. Spaul, Quinhon, Yeh Hing - Mooring - A 25.  
Gordon, 997, Fr. Capt. Vialant, Saigon, M. M. - Mooring - B 1.  
Hanam, 2078, Amer. Capt. L. V. A. Z. Saigon, Yee Sang Fat - Mooring - A 6.  
Suiyang, 1534, Br. Capt. Gibb, 2 moor, B. & S. - Mooring - B 7.  
Sinkiang, 1618, Br. Capt. Eddy, Canton, B. & S. - Mooring - A 2.  
Eurylochus, 3600, Br. Capt. Carnan, Liverpool, F. & S. - Mooring - What.  
Toukin M., 1490, Jap. Capt. Yohigaki, Singapore, N. Y. K. - Mooring - What.  
Nishin Maru, 681, Jap. Capt. Kishimoto, Keelung, Fukuoka - Mooring - O 33.  
Gokusan, Maru, 1187, Jap. Capt. Yamazawa, Milne, B. K. - Mooring - What.  
Eyo Maru, 718, Jap. Capt. Yokota, Keelung, Fukuoka - Mooring - Wanchai.  
Borneo Maru, 1460, Jap. Capt. Ishizuka, Bapaen, Locwal - Mooring - A 1.  
Sookin Maru, 1004, Jap. Capt. Inoue, Canton, O. S. K. - Mooring - What.  
Dakota M., 194, Jap. Capt. Miyazaki, Haiphong, O. S. K. - Mooring - What.  
Ning Hing, 1748, Ch. Capt. Angerand, Haiphong, Ben Fok - Mooring - What.  
Wing Hong, 100, Ch. Capt. Cordova, Canton, Yeh Hing - Mooring - What.

## POST OFFICE.

## INWARD MAILS.

Straits - Per NELLORE, 12th March.  
Canada - Per EMPRESS OF ASIA, 21st March.

## OUTWARD MAILS.

TO-MORROW.  
Shanghai and N. China - Per TAMSUI, 12th March, 10 a.m.  
Straits & East - Per TOYO MARU, No. 3 12th March, 10 a.m.  
Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, S. Africa, India via Dharuakodi, Egypt and Europe via Suez - Per GLENNIFFER, 10th Mar., Reg. 9.45 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m.  
Shanghai N. China and Japan via Mo - Eurylochus, 17th March, 10 a.m.  
Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, S. Africa, India via Dharuakodi, Egypt and Europe via Suez - Per HYSOON, 12th March, Reg. 1.45 p.m. Letters 2.30 p.m.  
The Parcel Mail will be closed on Tuesday, 12th March at 5 p.m.

## VESSELS CLEARED.

Hongkong for Canton  
K. Sang for Canton  
Ning Po for Shanghai  
Ming Hong for Shanghai  
Suiyang for Canton  
Eyo Maru No. 1 for Keelung  
Keping for Haiphong  
Tillap for Yokohama  
Shinkang for Shanghai  
Algonquin for Haiphong  
Gailan for Haiphong  
Kwagoo for Haiphong  
Shinkang for Yokohama  
Ming Hong for Shanghai  
Suiyang for Canton

## WEATHER REPORT.

March 11d. 11h. 45m. - No return on Japan and Vladivostok. The anticyclone has commenced to move eastward; pressure has decreased moderately over H. China, and increased slightly elsewhere. The monsoon will be interrupted to the north of the Formosa Channel.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch. Total since January 1st 2.13 inches against an average of 3.84 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

Direction. Force.

1. Hongkong to Cap. Root. N.E. winds, fresh; fair.

2. Formosa Channel. The same as No. 1.

3. South coast of China to the same as No. 1.

4. South coast of China to the same as No. 1.

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## CONSIGNEES.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO. LIMITED.  
AND  
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO. LTD.

Consignees per Co's Steamer.

"EURYLOCHUS"

are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will lie at Consignees' risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after 11th March.

Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and noon within the free storage period.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 17th March, will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 31st March, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Agents.

Hongkong, 11th March, 1919.

## NOTICE.

PEAK TRAMWAYS CO. LTD.

## TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.	EVERY 15 MIN.
6.30 a.m. to 7.15 a.m.	15 min.
7.15 a.m. to 7.30 a.m.	15 min.
7.30 a.m. to 8.15 a.m.	15 min.
8.15 a.m. to 8.30 a.m.	15 min.
8.30 a.m. to 9.15 a.m.	15 min.
9.15 a.m. to 9.30 a.m.	15 min.
9.30 a.m. to 10.15 a.m.	15 min.
10.15 a.m. to 10.30 a.m.	15 min.
10.30 a.m. to 11.15 a.m.	15 min.
11.15 a.m. to 11.30 a.m.	15 min.
11.30 a.m. to 12.15 p.m.	15 min.
12.15 p.m. to 12.30 p.m.	15 min.
12.30 p.m. to 1.15 p.m.	15 min.
1.15 p.m. to 1.30 p.m.	15 min.
1.30 p.m. to 2.15 p.m.	15 min.
2.15 p.m. to 2.30 p.m.	15 min.
2.30 p.m. to 3.15 p.m.	15 min.
3.15 p.m. to 3.30 p.m.	15 min.
3.30 p.m. to 4.15 p.m.	15 min.
4.15 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.	15 min.
4.30 p.m. to 5.15 p.m.	15 min.
5.15 p.m. to 5.30 p.m.	15 min.
5.30 p.m. to 6.15 p.m.	15 min.
6.15 p.m. to 6.30 p.m.	15 min.

NIGHT CARS.

8.30 p.m. to 10.30 p.m. 10.30 p.m. to 11.45 p.m.

SATURDAY EXTRA CARS.

1.30 p.m. and 11.00 midnight.

SUNDAYS.

WEEK DAYS.	EVERY 15 MIN.
6.30 a.m. to 7.15 a.m.	15 min.
7.15 a.m. to 7.30 a.m.	15 min.
7.30 a.m. to 8.15 a.m.	15 min.
8.15 a.m. to 8.30 a.m.	15 min.
8.30 a.m. to 9.15 a.m.	15 min.
9.15 a.m. to 9.30 a.m.	15 min.
9.30 a.m. to 10.15 a.m.	15 min.
10.15 a.m. to 10.30 a.m.	15 min.
10.30 a.m. to 11.15 a.m.	15 min.
11.15 a.m. to 11.30 a.m.	15 min.
11.30 a.m. to 12.15 p.m.	15 min.
12.15 p.m. to 12.30 p.m.	15 min.
12.30 p.m. to 1.15 p.m.	15 min.
1.15 p.m. to 1.30 p.m.	15 min.
1.30 p.m. to 2.15 p.m.	15 min.
2.15 p.m. to 2.30 p.m.	15 min.
2.30 p.m. to 3.15 p.m.	15 min.
3.15 p.m. to 3.30 p.m.	15 min.
3.30 p.m. to 4.15 p.m.	15 min.
4.15 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.	15 min.
4.30 p.m. to 5.15 p.m.	15 min.
5.15 p.m. to 5.30 p.m.	15 min.
5.30 p.m. to 6.15 p.m.	15 min.
6.15 p.m. to 6.30 p.m.	15 min.

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1.30 p.m. and 11.00 midnight.

SUNDAYS.

## NOTICE.



MITSUBISHI SHOMI KAISHA, LTD.

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COAL, GENERAL IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

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## ENTERTAINMENTS.

## VICTORIA THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT 9.15 P.M. TO-NIGHT

FREDONY and VAUDEVILLE Co.  
COMPLETE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.  
FREDONY PRESENTS.

The Cosmopolitan symphony.  
Impersonating the world's greatest Composers.

MISS ASTA ERICKSEN

A Soprano with a wonderful voice.

Mlle Leona

in her dancing creations.

Selected Picture Programme

CIRCUS MARY

produced by Lucius Herson.

Prices \$ 50 \$1.00 and 70 cents.

Thursday Matinee, the 13th. March 5.15 P.M.

IRIS.

From the Play by Sir A. W. Pinero.

Booking at ANDERSON'S.

## THE

TEL. NO. 1743. CORONET TEL. NO. 1743.

TO-NIGHT

All Comedy Programme.

CHARLIE CHAPLIN

IN

"SHANGHAIED"

MAX LINDER

IN

"MAX IN A TAXI"

Harold Lloyd in "Bliss"

"Get-Rich-Quick Wallingford"

Booking at ROBINSON'S.

## HOTELS.

## The Hongkong Hotel Co., Ltd.

Operating:-

THE HONGKONG HOTEL The leading Hotel in the Far East.

THE REPULSE BAY HOTEL The coming seaside resort of South China.

(opening in the Summer of 1919)

THE HOTEL MANSIONS The headquarters of the Canadian Pacific Ocean-Services, and the leading American business concerns.

(Office premises)

The Hotel Company, having recently extended their cold storage plant and assisted motor transportation, are specialising in outside catering such as banquets, dances, parties, etc., and are prepared to supply all necessary equipment, decorations, furnishings, and music.

Questions may be obtained on application at the Hotel Main Office, or representative will call on communicating with

Telephone No. 483, Catering Department.

Telephone No. 1673, Manager.

J. H. TAGGART,